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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1873. NO. 259.

FIRST EDITION.

THE GOODRICH MURDER.

The Murderess Undoubtedly Insane.

Eating Daily Since the Tragedy of Her Victim's Blood—Verdict of the Coroner's Inquest.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Goodrich inquest was resumed to-day in the Brooklyn Court House by Coroner Whitehall. The alleged murderess, Kate Stoddard *alias* Amy Snow, was present. William C. Dewitt was retained as counsel by the prisoner. Mrs. Lucette Myers testified that she recognized the watch, chain and seal as having belonged to Charles Goodrich; she also recognized a small charm which was upon the chain; she could not identify either pocketbook or diary. Have seen the pistol before. I saw it in the hands of a man named Roscoe; saw it in his possession some time before the murder, perhaps a week previous; he was in the street at the time. When asked what communication she had with Roscoe at the time, she hesitated and said she could not answer.

Coroner—Is it for fear you will criminate yourself? Witness—No; that is not what it is. It is because I think it rest not. It will defeat the ends of justice.

The witness then recognized Kate. She was positive that was she; knew her as Amy Snow or Kate Stoddard.

The Coroner asked the witness if she would go on and give the jury any information she possessed, when she replied that she had nothing else to state, on the ground that it might defeat the ends of justice. She had seen this woman Kate and Roscoe together on several occasions.

Question—Why did you say, on the previous examination, that you did not know Kate Stoddard? Answer—I had certain reasons for saying so.

The next witness was Miss Adeline Palm, who was charged to be present. The witness said her business was very nervous and almost fainted. She was shown the articles and continued: I recognize the watch and two seals; the ring had been worn by him, but I have never seen the charm or chain; the pocketbook was like it; don't identify either of the pistols. There is a lady present I have seen before. I have seen this one (Kate Stoddard) before; it was in New York, at 217 East Thirteenth street, in company with Mr. Goodrich. Have had conversation with Mr. G. referring to this lady, when he said it was his sister. He said she lived in Brooklyn; this occurred in June, a year ago. Never had any conversation with her at any time.

David Goodrich, father of the murdered man, was next placed on the stand. He was shown the watch and chain, etc., and identified them. The pistol he did not recognize, but the pocketbook had been with his son.

Miss Hanley testified that she had been looking for the prisoner, and then related the story of her finding.

It was supposed that the prisoner would be put on the stand, but, contrary to expectation, her testimony was not taken. Under the advice of counsel the accused will make no confession of guilt.

THE MURDERESS INSANE.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says, regarding the appearance of the prisoner: "It took but a few moments to create among the bystanders the impression that they were looking upon an insane woman; and this woman undoubtedly is insane, if ordinary indications of lunacy are to be relied on. She sat there for a full half hour smiling and chatting pleasantly, a strange, wild light beaming from her eye all the while. It was impossible to converse with her, although she talked sensibly enough, without being almost absolutely convinced of her insanity. Mrs. Handley, in an interview with our reporter, stated that the prisoner was the sister of Charles Goodrich; was an inmate of a lunatic asylum, and that her insanity was caused by disappointment in love."

SAVING HER VICTIM'S BLOOD.

The *Eagle* also says that when the Chief of Police asked the prisoner to hand him the locket, which is a very large one, she was at first loth to comply, but seeing that resistance was useless she passed it over. On receiving it the Chief took hold to open it. "Oh, be careful, be careful," said she. "There is minerals that which I don't want to lose." Despite the utmost care, however, a little portion of the mineral, a piece, fell upon the floor, and this to the Chief's surprise, she picked up promptly, put in her mouth and swallowed. "What did you do that for?" said the Chief. Looking earnestly at him she up and said "That is Charles Goodrich's blood," and sure enough, upon closer examination, the locket was found to be filled with congealed blood. A few questions elicited the fact that on leaving Goodrich's house, on Friday morning, the prisoner took away with her, among other articles, a cup full of blood which had oozed from the brain. This blood congealed, and she had been eating a little of it every day since the time of the tragedy till the time of her capture.

VERDICT OF THE INQUEST.

The Coroner's jury returned a verdict following verdict: "We find that said Charles Goodrich came to his death by pistol shot wounds inflicted by Lizzie Lloyd King, *alias* Kate Stoddard, with intent to cause death, on the evening of the 30th or morning of the 21st of March, 1873, at his house, in Degraw street, Brooklyn." The jury accompany their verdict with some general remarks, asserting it to be their conviction that the present system of constitution for the discovery of crime of criminals, has outlived the period of necessity of usefulness, and say its place could be effectually supplied by some legally designated criminal or health authorities, to be established. The Coroner's jury is more liable to aid in the escape of a prisoner than to assist in the discovery and detection. It is also urged that while the present system exists the body should be inspected by the Coroner's jury as soon as possible after discovery, and that no post-mortem examination should follow, not precede, such inspection.

In answer to the usual questions from the Coroner the prisoner said her name was Lloyd King, that she was twenty six years of age, and was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts; that she was a bonnet maker; but decided to do nothing further than the charges against her. She was taken to jail by the Sheriff.

The mercurey last evening spent the time playing on her piano in the Captain's room at the station house in Brooklyn. The police of the station house say of her that she is an educated and refined woman, but is a "little touched." Roscoe's capture last night was considered certain, as there was a large force in searching for him. The Police Commissioners are under the impression that Kate Stoddard is assuming the responsibility in order to shield another, and that person is, they believe, Roscoe.

THE CHOLERA.

The Disease on the Decrease—Number of Deaths.

MEMPHIS, July 12.—But five interments were reported to the Board of Health to-day, two from cholera.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—Eight deaths in the city to-day, six children, two adults, and one reported as cholera, occasioned by imprudence. Four deaths in Chattanooga to-day, one cholera case reported caused by being frightened. Weather fine and very warm.

NASHVILLE July 12.—No deaths from any disease reported in the city to-day. The city papers have ceased their daily mortuary reports and it is generally agreed that the cholera has spent its force and made its exit from Tennessee.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Three deaths from cholera were reported up to five o'clock to-day.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—Three deaths from cholera were reported at the Health office to-day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Three men working on a scaffold at the west pier of the St. Louis bridge, fell into the river Saturday evening, and one of them, John Cassidy, was drowned. The other two swam ashore.

While the Phœnix Fire Company, of New Orleans, were trying their new steamer, a spectator some of the hose flew off, striking John Doyle, who was holding the pipe, killing him almost instantly.

Gen. B. M. Bradford, who was Major of the First Mississippi Infantry during the Mexican war and distinguished himself at Buena Vista, died at Crawfordsville, Miss., Friday.

Sixty-seven horses are entered for the three days races on the 16th, 17th and 18th, at Erie, Pa.

The Connecticut Legislature adjourned *sine die* Saturday.

Wm. J. Healey, paymaster in the navy, died in Brooklyn on Friday.

The steamship Humboldt, from Stettin, arrived at New York yesterday.

Havana letters state that two entire Spanish regiments are in revolt against the Captain General. Several Spanish camps in Puerto Principe have been withdrawn, and the *fortes* in the northern portion of the island are being abandoned by the Spaniards.

The libel suit of Miss Linda Gilbert against the Chicago *Evening Post* was concluded on Saturday, the jury returning a verdict for plaintiff and assessing damages at six cents.

Albert Sanders, a negro, was executed at Prince Frederick, Md., on the 11th, for the murder of R. A. Burdett last December. Thomas Jackson, negro, was hanged at Leonardstown, Md., on the same day, for the murder of Postmaster Soafield April last.

Number of deaths in St. Louis for the last week were two hundred and forty-one, the same number as last week. Of this number seven are reported as of cholera morbus and forty-two cholera infantum and summer complaint; one hundred and thirty children, under five years, are included in the list.

The Milwaukee *Daily News*, learning from Senator Carpenter that the Chief Executive will be relieved to Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, should Senator Conkling decline.

The steamship Abyssinia, from Liverpool, and Deutschland, from Bremen, arrived at New York, Saturday evening.

Rebecca W. Easterbrooke, a well known contributor to *Harper's Bazaar*, died at her residence, Brooklyn, on the 10th. Her funeral took place from her late residence, in Brookiyn, Sunday afternoon.

The steamer Talapoosa arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard Saturday, with the Secretary Robeson and the Equimaux saved from the Polaris. The Tigress will begin her voyage to-day.

A scoping car of the eastern bound train of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, jumped the track near New River bridge, Saturday morning, and rolled over an embankment. One of the brakemen was killed and the sleeping car conductor had his leg broken. Six passengers were badly hurt, but escaped without serious injury.

Frank Saylor, a well known bookseller in Washington City, died, Saturday afternoon, of apoplexy.

Letters from Cheyenne and the Arrapahoe agency report that a number of Arrapahoes recently started on the war path, but all except fourteen were induced by the older men to return to the reservation. These fourteen attacked a band of Pawnee, off their reservation on leave, and scalped the second chief, and on returning to their own reservation proposed having a scalp dance.

The wife and brother of Frank Posey were drowned in Piscataway creek, Md., Saturday afternoon.

A gentleman named L. St. Hill was run over and killed by a freight train at Hick Bluff, or North and South Road, Tennessee, Saturday night, supposed to have been intoxicated.

Trains on all the railroads centering at Nashville, which were discontinued on account of the cholera, will resume their regular schedule to-day.

The steamers Hibernian, from London; Ormsby, from Glasgow; Fedtjof, from New Castle, England, arrived at New York yesterday.

The excise law was not enforced in New York yesterday, as anticipated.

Two cars were thrown from the track of the Nashville division of the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad on Saturday night, wounding about fifteen persons, most of them members of Warren's silver band of Evansville, none of them dangerously.

A negro named Joe Beverly, shot another negro named William Williams, Saturday night in Evansville, while standing in his own door. Williams will recover.

LORD GORDON, THE FORGER.

Arrest of American Detectives in Manitoba, by British Authorities, for Seizing Him as a Fugitive from Justice.

MILWAUKEE, July 12.—A Minneapolis dispatch to the *Daily Wisconsin* says that during the proceedings in the Gordon case at Fort Garry yesterday, the legal papers in possession of Capt. Hay were submitted to the Court, whereupon the legal point upon which the authority to arrest Gordon depended being exposed, there was a decided reaction in public opinion among the Manitobans. Immediately after the introduction of the paper, United States Consul Taylor issued a card to the public, the substance of which is as follows: Gordon was arrested in New York for embezzlement, and Roberts released him from prison on bail of $37,000. Gordon fled the country and took up his residence near Fort Garry. His whereabouts being discovered, Roberts procured a bail-piece and executed a power of attorney to Captain Perry to act. Thus the arrest was made by Roberts from New his bond, and by common law the bailee has the right to take his principal wherever and whenever found, treaties and the extradition laws not being applicable to the case. The common law exists in Manitoba uncontrolled by statutes.

Following this exposition the Consul declares that the gravity of the question involved, as well as the interests of both countries, require that all the testimony which the defense was prepared to show should be admitted, and that out of international courtesy Mr. Wilson should be heard during the examination. Other advices state that the investigation has brought out the fact that the American prisoners were arrested south of the new boundary line on American soil. This will work new complications, although it cannot be yet surmised just what effect this discovery will have on the future proceedings.

FORT GARRY, July 13.—The feeling over the Gordon affair continues to be intense. The examination of the prisoners will be resumed to-morrow and it will go hard with them. Gov. Morris received a telegram from Gov. Austin, of Minnesota, requesting him to interpose his authority for the good treatment of the prisoners, and that Fiecher and Merriam, arrested on suspicion, be not manacled and otherwise treated as criminals.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 13.—Governor Austin has addressed a letter to United States Consul Taylor, of Manitoba, in which he says: "I have noticed with pain the manner in which the treaty and independent courts which you have taken in defense of the rights of the American citizens, and as such entitled, guilty or innocent, to the privileges referred to, and I am glad the United States has a representative on the ground who comprehended the rights and dignity of American citizens. I trust you will not be content with a mere defense of these principles, but will boldly defend the prisoners in all their lawful privileges, entering a fearless protest against every outrage that is offered either to their persons or their civil rights. The officers of the Canadian arrest clearly need in full belief that they had a perfect right to arrest and remove him in manner undertaken, and it is by no means certain that they had not that right. Should the prisoners be held to answer, and especially if forfeit bail, I think it a case that should be laid immediately and really before our government, and I am aware it is not my province to instruct and direct your course, but I have no doubt you will be fully and cheerfully sustained by the government at Washington in acting up to these suggestions. I speak only as a citizen of the United States and as a representative of the Executive authority of the State of which the prisoners are citizens, and which will not fail to do all in its power to protect the humblest one of its people against outrage.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Destructive Fire at Grand Rapids, Mich.—Loss $300,000.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICH., July 12.—At three o'clock ty day this city was visited with another terrible and devastating fire. It was first discovered in the alley near the Bridge Street House in a barn located on Kent street, and it broke out very fast, the wind blowing at the time, and within a very few minutes the entire building, a large double brick, was one sheet of flame. Notwithstanding the firemen were early on the ground and at work, the fire spread and was soon entirely beyond the control of the firemen. The flames spread in all directions, consuming everything in its way. From Bridge street to Trowbridge, and from Canal to Division, except the building fronting south on Bridge street and west on Canal street, and Byers & Gray's furniture warehouse. Price & Tease's planing mill, and a large number of dwellings on the south, a quantity of lumber, etc., next to the Ohio House was all that was burned on canal street. About twenty stores and dwellings were burned over, two hundred buildings consumed, and the loss will reach more than three hundred thousand dollars. It is impossible at this time to give the amount of insurance, but it will approximate to two hundred thousand dollars. The fire is now under the control of the firemen and no further damage is apprehended.

Large Fire in Greenbush, N. Y.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 13.—A fire in Greenbush, Rensselaer county, opposite Albany, this evening, destroyed twenty-four dwellings located on Broadway, Columbia and Columbia alley, and Snyder's lumber yards, and Renos & Travers' coal yards. The loss is estimated at between $150,000 and $200,000. Insurance small. A boy named Brodi was burned to death.

From Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 12, 1873.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty in the case of the man known here as Tom Burke, but known in New York as Daly Hall, charged with burglary, committed at New Haven, and he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the State prison. He is wanted in New York, and will be taken thither as soon as his time expires. He has made one attempt to escape since he commenced his confinement, but was soon overhauled and his escape, and threatens to kill the jailor.

A reward in Pinkerton has been offered to Dr. H. V. Silveringen, of this city, in the Fort Wayne College, and it is thought he will accept the position.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Titusville *Herald* of the 12th inst., says: "The cellar of the *Sunday Press* is being excavated and is nearly completed for the accommodation of the engine and boiler, as we understand. The wife of the proprietor is preparing to put a stream of straight-out Democratic daily in our city." Where, how, is the good old *Courier*?

The Lebanon *Advertiser* says that Gen. G. D. Coleman, of that place, is the only acceptable candidate to many Republicans for Treasurer and is proposed by many papers. Objection is made to him on the ground that he would not attend to the duties of the office personally.

John H. Freiss, of Harrisburg, wants to represent Dauphin county in the Assembly, and so announces through the Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 12th.

The Meadville *Republican* does not take kindly to Mr. Buckalew's favorite hobby. It says: "It seems probable that our Constitutional Convention will finish their work with a little of the cumulative voting humbug among it, to the last of the whole. We characterize it as a humbug, for the reason that it stands upon the shallowest foundation, and contains no single American element, to recommend it. Entirely inimical to the principle of a government by the majority, it has been repudiated wherever it has had a trial. The genius of our government has this opposition at Albuquerque, July 26. The Delegate, as soon as he can certify his election to the Clerk of the House, at Washington, may draw pay from the office of $5,625 before being sworn in, and may then draw for "necessary traveling expenses."

"He returned his back pay and met his Creator with a clear conscience" is the solemn conclusion of an obituary on a deceased Western Congressman.

The New York election this year comprises an entire State Senate to serve for two years, an entire Assembly for the term of one year, and seven State officers for the term of two years. All but two of the State officers whose terms expire are Republicans.

ON THE MOUNTAINS.

The Scenes Between Pittsburgh and Cresson Well Described—Johnstown a Miniature of Pittsburgh on a Small Scale—The Railway Shops at Conemaugh—Safer to Travel on the Pennsylvania Railroad Than to Stay at Home—Cresson as a Summer Resort—A Place to Breathe, and Live, and Sleep in Nature's Full Measure.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CARSON SPRINGS, PA., July 12, 1873.

One hundred miles eastward from Pittsburgh, on the line of the famous Pennsylvania Central Railroad, is Cresson, on the summit of the Alleghenies. The scenery along the way is charming. First, the rich and rolling farmlands of Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, diversified by forest, orchard and meadow, with tasteful dwellings and ample barns; next the region of the Conemaugh, a valley of romantic views and delicious air. The railway, in ascending the Conemaugh, is walled on either side by mountain slopes towering upward toward the clouds, and foliaged from depth to height with the verdure of primeval woods. The valley is narrow and crooked, with a rapid ascent, which brings the water rushing to meet us as we glide along the even rails of smooth and unswerving steel. The Conemaugh is a mountain stream of pure, cold water. Its eddies are crystal clear; its cascades and ripples gleam like silver in the sun. The dense forests press their abounding foliage to the water's brink, and stretch like a dark green curtain away toward the ether blue. Here and there the road and river seem completely palisaded on every side; but as the swift engine glides forward, the hills give way, and, as if on wings, the gliding train leaves every apparent hindrance far behind.

Nestled in the valley where the Conemaugh receives its largest tributary, and rimmed all round by hills of coal and iron ore, we come to Johnstown, a Pittsburgh in miniature, busy, smoky, dusky, whole-some—a town of miners and moulders. Here the people work hard, sleep well, and live long and happy. We venture to assert that as large a percentage of these folk get to heaven, at last, as from any fair city under the sun. Piece of mere human and fashion, in this world, it is said, lie geographically and theologically nearest to hell.

At Conemaugh, two miles farther, are located important railway shops, and these interests give occupation to genius and talent. Many elegant residences adorn the place. The mechanic is monarch here. And his culture and his enjoyment are of the highest order. Where brain and heart and hand are developed together, there is the real life. Any two without the other are half dead. Where brain and heart are developed together, there is the real life. Any two without the other are half dead. Where brain and heart and hand

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1873.

BARON REUTER denies the truth of the dispatches sent from England to the New York *Herald*, relative to his concession from the Shah. We might have known enough to be suspicious of those dispatches from their origin alone.

AMONG all the members of Congress who have returned their back pay to the United States Treasury, we do not recognize the name of a single Southern man. The greed or the poverty of that section is such that its public men, of all parties, hang on with a death grip to all they can get.

SENATOR CARPENTER says that he made $10,500 by arguing three cases before the Supreme Court, and therefore should be equally well paid for serving in the Senate. It does not follow. If he can do so well by arguing cases in the Supreme Court, *that* is the business for him to follow. There is no compulsion on him to serve in the Senate. Some one else will do equally well, there, who cannot make so much money in the Supreme Court. Let them swap places.

THE Illinois farmers are complaining that under the new railroad law, framed by and for themselves, the railroads are charging them *higher* rates for freight than before, so that they have been injured rather than benefited by their own legislation. It is not the first time a law has worked the wrong way; but we think the railroad managers very foolish in taking any advantage of any weak place in this law. They should have acted up to its spirit rather than to its letter.

REPORTS as to the crops in almost all parts of Europe are much more encouraging, and it is now anticipated with confidence that the deficiency in England and other countries will be smaller than was regarded as probable six weeks ago. At the very best, however, the wheat harvest must fall below the *low* average of last year, thus rendering England still more dependent on foreign *lands* for her food supply. In Germany *there* will be a fair average wheat crop. In *France* the splendid weather has greatly improved the appearance of this crop. *All kinds* of crops in Russia have suffered *from* a want of rain.

IT *is stated* in a Washington special that the Internal Revenue Bureau is advised that upon the opening of Congress a combination of whisky distillers and railroad men will begin a war upon it. The complaint of the railroad men is that the Internal Revenue Bureau has instituted suit against them for the payment of the tax assessed upon stock dividends. The grievance of the distillers is that Commissioner DOUGLASS has insisted upon a rigorous enforcement of the law which imposes a penalty of one per centum interest on all taxes which are not paid at maturity. It is difficult to see any legitimate basis for the attack of this combination, inasmuch as the United States Supreme Court, in the cases appealed from this State, has already affirmed the constitutionality of the law.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* is anxious that the opposition to the Republican party in Ohio should unite upon some candidate for Governor who has never been heard of before in politics, and who would not go into the place tainted with the prejudices of the old Democratic or Republican party. It believes such a man could be elected. "The advice," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "is good and timely, but the difficulty seems to be in finding such a candidate." Exactly so; and another difficulty would be, he would be worth nothing to anybody or anything, when found. He would be like those jurors they used to hunt up so diligently and laboriously in New York, in capital cases, who had neither formed nor expressed an opinion on the case they were called to try. They were all found to be literally know-nothings, and the least qualified, of all men, for the place of jurors.

THE merchants of New York are not satisfied that the recent "reform" movements in that city have resulted in any general good, and begin anxiously to inquire what is to be done for the honest citizens of the metropolis. The *Bulletin* puts the whole story in a nutshell in the following paragraph:

"The merchants in particular feel aggrieved in reference to the police, whose particular province it should be to protect the business community from the thieves and sharpers who haunt the lower part of the city, to take advantage of the slightest opportunity to steal. Well-dressed thieves still infest Broadway, and faro banks run on the sly, well known to the police, are to be found in the very centres of business. Thieves and robbers collect about these haunts and make the commission houses headquarters, from whence they can watch the careless office boy to rob him of his employer's money, or trip up a bank messenger and appropriate the funds. Under the recent law to arrest on general charges, arrests have been but few convicted or even arrested. A small number of petty pilferers have been taken to task, but there is no instance of the arrest of a genuine bank robber, or a thief on a large scale, who stole enough to pay a "divy" for protection. Bank breakers and bond robbers are still to be seen on the street, and though they are known to the police, they are not arrested, nor is it likely they will be until a robbery is committed and spoils to be recovered."

THE Chicago organ of free trade, and the inventor of the "Economy" party, copies our article about the number of men employed in mechanical labor in this country and what effect free trade would have upon them in driving them out of their present employments and compelling them to become agriculturists, and tries to break its force by saying that

First. Of the 2,100,000 adults employed in mining and manufacturing, 675,000 are carpenters, blacksmiths, &c., and many of the others are women.

Second. Free Trade would not necessarily destroy the business of mining and manufacturing, but that business would go on as it does now. And

Third. Even if the manufacturing business should be broken up, the number of men employed in mines and factories that would thus be driven to agriculture as a pursuit would not be greater than that which one or two years of immigration furnishes for the same pursuit.

To which we answer that,

First. Our estimate of men that would be driven by Free Trade from manufacturing to agriculture was one million, with their families, so that our estimate made abundance of allowance for the carpenters, blacksmiths, etc., who would be left to meet the demand for such mechanical labor as Free Trade cannot destroy.

Second. The assumption that Free Trade would not destroy the manufacturing business carries with it one or two inevitable conclusions. The Free Trade theory is that tariff duties increase the price of imported goods, and of domestic goods that compete with them, to the extent of the duties, and that the repeal of the duties would reduce the price that much. If so, and if manufactures still go on, domestic goods must, on this theory, be produced at lower rates than now; and lower rates for goods, means lower wages to the producers of them. Free Trade, therefore, means either the destruction of home manufacturing or lower wages to the workingmen; and the skilled labor of the country has thus put before it the alternative of going into the work of farming for a living or of working for reduced wages. And

Third. It is not true that immigration furnishes as many new farmers every year as would be turned out of employment by Free Trade. Of the large number of immigrants that yearly come to this country, a very large proportion seeks and finds employment in the cities and towns as laborers, servants and mechanics. It is the smallest proportion that turns its attention to farming, and Free Trade would turn out of employment, in one year, more men, heads of families, than are furnished by ten years of immigration.

It follows, then, that the farmers of the country have got to consider, in disposing of the Free Trade question, whether they will invite a million of families, now the consumers of farm produce, to the field as producers instead of consumers, and thus to become competitors with themselves, or whether the skilled laborers of the country will submit to a material and heavy reduction of their wages. One or the other is the inevitable result of the adoption of Free Trade.

STEAM towage is about to be introduced on the canals of New York on the cable principle. The motive basis of the steam is the same as that of running a train of cars, except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the engine, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel. But a train of canal boats is dragged along on the same principle as a train of cars; and, as the cable at the bottom of the canal is lifted over the steamer's wheel only as it is used, it in nowise interferes with the navigation of the canal by other boats. The Buffalo *Advertiser* estimates that six boats can be taken from Buffalo to Troy by this system at a cost of $240, while the cost of towing the same number by mules is $735. This system of steam towing by cable is in successful operation in several European countries, very largely in Belgium, and on the river Seine in France. On canal boats between Havre and Paris. If successful in New York, it will no doubt be introduced upon all the main canals of this country. Horse or mule power is behind the age. It is too slow, too expensive. If canals are to keep their places as means of transporting the products of a country from one location to another, they must find some means to insure at all times cheap and speedy transportation. Perhaps steam towing by cable is just the thing required.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

He kissed me, and I knew 'twas wrong,
For he was neither kith nor kin;
Need one do penance very long
For such a tiny little thing?

He pressed my hand—that wasn't right;
Why will men have such wicked ways?
It wasn't for a minute—quite—
But in it there were days and days.

There's mischief in the moon, I know;
I'm positive I saw her wink
When I requested him to go;
I meant it, too—I almost think.

But, after all, I'm not to blame:
He took the kiss; I do not think men
Are quite without the sense of shame—
I wonder when he'll come again.

One of the famous divorce lawyers of New York, in his advertisement in the city papers, says; "Hymenial incompatibilities as a specialty delicately adjusted. 'Tis slavery to detain the hand after the heart hath fled."

A Minnesota paper says: "If pitching fish from the lakes with an ordinary thin tined hay fork is any indication of good fishing, then we have good fishing here."

A Vermont school teacher has struck the thing at last. He makes unruly boys turn a grindstone one thousand times, while another boy bears on with a stick of wood.

A Virginia railroad runs what are called grass-widowers' trains out of Richmond every Saturday evening, stopping at all the summer resorts on the line, and returning on Monday morning in good time for the gentlemen to begin the business of the week.

The ladies at the fashionable watering places have discarded chignons.

Telegraphic crop reports from numerous points in Illinois and Iowa, covering the greater part of those States, show that while the recent severe rain storms have considerably damaged the wheat crop, particularly in localities where it was just ready to harvest, there will be fully an average crop. Oats have suffered more, being badly lodged, and in many places will have to be removed. *corn* looks well, and with favorable weather will make a full average crop.

The Asylum for the Insane at Brattleboro has been the subject of an investigation by a special committee of the Vermont Legislature, and the report now made *public* shows that there has been a laxity of discipline and ill-treatment of inmates, most discreditable to the State.

The North Bridgewater *Press* says a man in that town who keeps a goat gets his butter with hon churning. While stooping over picking strawberries, on Tuesday, Billy, who was watching him, took offence at his motion, and making a running jump at the exposed position, knocked the man, berries and dish clear through a lattice fence, into the next garden. To his own damage, is added a bill of damages for forcible entrance. He is able to be about, but his wife brings a cushion when he sits down. A goat skin is nailed on his barn, that can be bought cheap.

Last winter, just previously to the extremely cold weather, Mrs. Jennings, living near Litchfield, Ill., bought a large quantity of heavy bead-ticking and made it into huge envelopes, with which she entirely covered her peach trees. Then her neighbors laughed; but now, while their trees are either dead or barren, she laughs to see her own heavily laden with the choicest of peaches, for which she can obtain the most fabulous prices.

The bells used as a signal for closing the Vienna Exhibition every evening having been found insufficient, an ingenious Italian has invented a steam fog-horn. This trumpet is eight feet long and proportionately wide, and with a steam pressure on the metal mouth-piece of some fifteen pounds, the performer can wake up the dullest visitor in the Exhibition.

A Railroad employee in Boston, recently found a pocketbook containing $600, and on returning it to its owner received a reward of $2. The man has since been grumbling about his inadequate reward, but a correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* points out that if the man was as honest as *he* pretends, he would not have accepted any reward whatever for simply doing his duty.

A French newspaper has discovered that the United States government has granted to the "Nebraska Indians" the right to travel gratuitously in every railway train on which they are able to jump while in a moving at full speed. "The United States government is sure the whole tribe will be extinct in six months."

A raft containing 2,300,000 feet of logs was made up at Tawas, Iosco county, Mich., last week, the dimensions being 11 feet in width and 3,126 feet in length, making a surface of about eleven and one-half acres in extent. The raft is the largest which has ever been constructed on the lakes, and is destined for Tonawanda.

The contributions of the Boston churches to the American Board for the current year amount to more than $6,360, including the funds which reach the treasury through the medium of the Woman's Board.

An electrical apparatus, to be placed in the hoists of ships, for the purpose of giving warning in case of leakage, has been devised by M. Sortais. On the entrance of water a current is established, and a communication is then set in operation, which gives notice to the officers on deck.

An engineer on the Toledo and Wabash Road recently saw a man on the platform of the postal car stealing a ride, and forthwith turned a stream of cold water upon him, producing alternations of profanity and grief.

Just previous to one of the late big thunder storms at Des Moines, a gentleman cocked himself up full of local whisky and went to sleep on the grass. He failed to wake until the rain had ceased, when he opened his eyes, felt of his garments, top and bottom, and wondered what on earth could have made him sweat so.

The experience of all countries that have been robbed of their forests is the same effect, an experience of disastrous spring freshets and long summer droughts.

Californians tie pumpkins upon cherry trees for the purpose of fooling Chicago capitalists.

A Danbury saw-filer always wears wadding in his ears when at work, so as not to disturb his neighbors.

The Cincinnati Newsboys' Union have a public discussion of the question, "Which is the most useful, collectors or newsboys?"

During the storm of Monday night at St. Louis a seven pound turtle was seen to fall from the clouds. The present owner vouches for the size of the story and the animal.

Ten thousand tons of wheat land barley will be harvested this year in Paradise Valley, in the eastern part of Siskiyou county, Cal. The market value of the grain on the ground is $400,000.

The Vienna papers contain a list of over eight hundred hack and carriage drivers, who were arrested and fined during the past month, charged with imposing upon and taking advantage of strangers.

Mr. Woodward, of White Rock, Kansas, is threatened with death from a thorn in the flesh of the heel.

The costume of a young lady now a-days is a curious mixture of styles. The arrangement of the hair is Greek, the ruff is Elizabethan, the jacket probably Louis Quatorze; the fan represents the Trianon epoch, and the jewelry is probably Moorish or Etruscan.

Boston is the Hub in more ways than one. It costs $17,500,000 to run the city yearly, and the debt record is: Funded, $30,553,116; unfunded, loans, $1,886,052; gross April 30, 1873, $37,811,672; less means for paying, $13,926,777; net debt April 30, 1873, $23,744,894.

Conundrum from the Chicago *Tribune*: "Why is it that lightning never strikes an organ grinder, that they never fall into the river and get drowned, that they never starve to death, and are never bitten by mad dogs?"

A report is in circulation in New York that the officers of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, together with the officers of the Eastern Road, are to make a trip to St. John, over the Eastern, Maine Central and European and North American Railroads soon, for the purpose of inspection. The rumor is that these roads are to be consolidated with the Pennsylvania Road and put under one management.

A German physiologist has discovered that tobacco smoking by boys "interferes with the molecular changes coincident with development of tissues, and makes the blood-corpuscles ovai and irregular at the edge." Any person can thus ascertain if his boys smokes by merely taking out a handful of his blood-corpuscles and observing their edges.

The valuation of taxable property in Boston in 1872 amounted to $692,784,300, of which $443,283,450 were charged to real estate, and $239,446,850 to personal estate.

A colored planter in Georgia first soaked his cotton seed in water in which guano bags had been steeped, and now has raised the best crop in his vicinity.

At Bangor, Maine, a gun was used to celebrate the Fourth which was cast in 1773.

In one of the rural suburbs, a man lately appeared with a temporary hat on, made entirely of cabbage leaves sewn together, and worn as a preventive of sunstroke. There is something novel in the idea of putting a head of cabbage on one's self.

FREE TRADE notions evidently receive little attention in New Zealand, for the government has just offered the following incentives to enterprise, with a view to encourage certain colonial industries: a bonus of $25,000 for the production of 1,000 tons weight of pig iron of marketable quality; a bonus of $5,000 for the production of 100 tons weight of marketable steel from magnetic or titaniferous iron ore; a bonus of $10,000 for the production of 250 tons of sugar, manufactured from beet root in New Zealand; a bonus of $12,500 for the production of 100 tons of printing paper, manufactured in New Zealand from flax; and a bonus of $1 per ton per hundred to be paid on cured fish, dry or pickled, exported from the colony for consumption abroad. The payments of the above bonuses are subject to certain conditions, and will be made on the certificate of an officer of the government that the conditions applicable to each reward have been complied with.

THE attempt to kidnap Lord Gordon may prove a serious matter for the Minneapolis detectives and their friends who invaded Manitoba, the other day. It seems that Lord Gordon had taken refuge in the province to escape the payment of a ball-bond for $87,000 which he had given for his appearance in the suits against Jay Gould. His sureties, Marshall O. Roberts and the estate of the late Horace P. Clarke, were responsible in case he could not be brought back, and it was at their instigation that the Minneapolis expedition was gotten up. It proceeded without regard to the extradition treaties and in violation of the relations between this country and Canada to carry him off by force. Its members were caught, and if the Manitoba Courts exact the full punishment of the law they must go to jail for ten years.

A VERY active competition exists among the lowas on the Northern Pacific coast for the location of the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad. The people of Portland and Puget Sound are much excited on the subject, and city lots and real estate have some surprising turns according as the chances appear to be in favor of one or another locality. The paper towns are especially worked up Seattle offers, by way of donation, land and money estimated at $1,000,000, and is still adding. Tacoma offers the entire control of the water-front of the city, and a large amount of land in case Seattle does not get the terminus. A party of unquestionable responsibility agrees to build, equip, and put in running order a branch from Seattle to connect with the Northern Pacific Railroad near Taco, by January 1, for less than the amount pledged to the company.

JUDGE DANIELS, of the Supreme Court of New York, has just rendered an important decision, in which he takes the ground that members of the Legislature, who have held municipal offices at the same time by acceptance of the former, vacate the latter. This decision was given in the case of James Ryan, who, holding the position of deputy clerk of the Court of Special Sessions, was elected to and served as a member of the Legislature. Ryan demanded the amount of his salary from January 1 to June 1, 1873, as clerk, from the Controller, who refused payment on the ground that at that time Ryan was a member of the Legislature, and, therefore, not entitled to his salary. Ryan then applied to Judge Daniels for a mandamus to compel the Controller to pay over the amount claimed.

PERSIA'S POTENTATE.

Some Interesting Gossip About the Shah—Effect of His Visit on London Society—His Habits at Table—Offers to Give $150,000 for Three Ladies, &c., &c.

G. W. Smalley, in his last letter from London to the New York *Tribune*, gossips thus about the visit of the Shah to England:

A noted diner-out complained the other day that the Shah had spoiled society—that there was no longer any conversation; which meant that people would no longer listen to Mr. H.'s stories and *bon mots*, whereof he has a plentiful stock. But, on the other hand, His Persian Majesty has supplied a good many new ones and has given occasion for the invention of some others which are not less amusing because manufactured. Perhaps they are more so. And as they are the one remaining staple of conversation, they go on increasing in marvelousness. The anecdote of which you heard a bare outline on Monday is repeated to you on Wednesday with fresh particulars of a still more surprising kind. I have mentioned before the pleasing story that our present visitor is not the real Shah. *This*, when first suggested, was thought a brilliant stroke of fancy. It is now embellished by adding that the substitute is not, as formerly stated, a kinsman of the Shah, but a subject, accused of murdering his brother, and sent to undergo this European reception as a penance. I saw in a French paper the other day a veracious account of the Shah's arrival at the railway station in London. According to this authority, one of the gold-laced flunkeys of Buckingham Palace was near the door as the Shah's carriage stopped. The splendor of the livery beguiled the Shah into the belief that he must be a person of great rank waiting to receive him, he he stretched forth his hand and shook the flunkey's cordially. It may be open to question whether the Shah mistook the flunkey for one of the Royal household, or whether the witness of the scene mistook one of the Royal household for a flunkey. It is wholly a question of dress, and the Royal liveries are considerably more gorgeous than the Royal uniforms.

Nothing seems to have struck the Shah more than the soft and brilliant verdure of England, in which, indeed, this country is without a rival anywhere. He found the turf beneath his window at Buckingham Palace so much to his liking that he forthwith caused a message to be sent to the Queen, requesting that it should be reserved exclusively for his own use, and that nobody else should be allowed to walk on it. Thereafter he was observed pacing up and down on it, delighting in its color and its velvet surface beneath his foot;—"caressing it as he walked" was the phrase of one who saw him. He declared there was nothing like it in Persia, which is doubtless true. I hope somebody repeated to him the English maxim, that it takes three generations to make a gentleman, but three hundred years to produce a perfect sward.

Next to the grass and trees, or perhaps before, the women of England have had the honor to interest the Shah. Regarding them naturally from the Oriental point of view, His Majesty has made a number of remarks which will scarcely bear repetition in print. The prevailing fashion of dress has given him abundant opportunity to compare their attractions with those of his own harem. For three he is reported to have offered £20,000, with the option of canceling the bargain and returning to England if after a fair trial they dislike Persia. One of the three told me she was inclined to accept if the money could be settled on herself, and if she could feel sure about getting back. But I think no bargain has been closed. At Lady Granville's party at the Foreign Office, on Tuesday night, it was an American lady—or, as some say, two or three fair Americans—who had the honor to attract this noble savage's regard. At one of those dinners he has found himself with a lady on each side of him, and this is a practice which he declared himself unable to understand. They, on the other hand, have been enlightened by experience as to some customs which prevail in Persia, but have hitherto been unknown in England. One lady, on rising from the table, found her lap filled with morsels from the royal plate, which, as she supposed, he had found unpalatable, and quietly disposed of in this way. Another beheld sundry viands from time to time during dinner transferred from the Shah's plate to her own. There is even a story that he took a violent dislike to spinach when it was served to him for the first time that he ejected it from his mouth on to the plate of his neighbor. But to all these, as to most of the other stories, there is another side. The charitable and well informed explain that these contributions were meant as marks of royal favor and were in the height of good breeding, since among Orientals it is the custom to bestow on a guest the choicest morsels from the host's portion, and a king always stands in the relation of a host to everybody else.

It would, at any rate, be a mistake to suppose that the Shah is wanting in politeness to woman, as he understands it, or even that he has not learned a great deal and adopted a great deal from European manners. There could not be a more striking proof of this than his instituting an Order for women, and conferring decorations on them—a performance which offers not merely a violent but a ludicrous contrast to ordinary Oriental home. So of his compliments to the Queen and the Princess of Wales, and the marked courtesy paid to the latter wherever he has met her. But you know all about that already, and they were official personages, it may be said. He has, however, been not less civil to other ladies to whom he was under no political obligation. He was surprised, as he might be, by the number and splendor of the diamonds worn by the Marchioness of Westminster, and he surprised her not less by telling her that they were much finer than his own. His reception at Stafford House was a marvel of profuse elegance, and was followed by a somewhat marvelous incident. Stafford House, it should say, enjoys an easy pre-eminence among all London houses for the magnificence of its entertainments. Its size and position, to begin with, are unrivaled. It is half as big as Buckingham Palace itself, from which it is not far removed, the two having a double front on St. James's and Green Parks. It was in the days of the former Duchess of Sutherland, mother of the present Duke, and well known for her fame in America for her anti-slavery sympathies, that Stafford House acquired its unrivaled opulence. She was the lady to whom high birth and great wealth seemed suitable and natural, for her tastes were liberal, and she loved splendor. She kept an army of servants, and an army of servants is a rather more costly luxury than an army of soldiers. The income would have put to shame the most showy sinecurist. Before she died a great part of her retainers were dismissed and pensioned off. But the pensions were given on condition that the holders of them should return to their old posts on great occasions, and this they do. Without them the household would be counted enormous, with them it exceeds such an array as few private mansions in the world, or none, can equal, and as they are perfectly drilled and know the way of the house, there is no confusion, nor any indication that this double retinue is not the ordinary equipment. The total result in effect is princely, and Stafford House is a princely residence, with its broad halls, its great staircase, its noble rooms, its priceless treasures of art, and all the rest.

All this so much impressed the Shah that, on the morning after his reception by the Duke, he sought an interview with the Prince of Wales, for whom he is said to have taken a liking. As he is one of the many words, and French is the only language in common between him and his Highness, and he speaks it with difficulty, he lost no time in explaining what seemed to him so plain as to need no explanation. He simply advised the Prince to put the Duke of Sutherland to death. As the Prince naturally was a little surprised by the abruptness of the suggestion—and he and the Duke, are, moreover, great friends—the Shah urged with much eagerness that it was impossible so powerful a subject could be permitted to exist without endangering the throne. When the Prince explained to him that, however sound this view might be, the laws of England did not allow a king to put a subject to death, the Shah became much depressed. Presently he rallied, and exclaimed, "But at least you can put out his eyes!" It was difficult to make him understand that even this could not be safely done; and when he at last broke off the interview, he was evidently satisfied that there could be little security for a dynasty which possessed so slight authority over its subjects. It never could have occurred to him that there was an impropriety in accepting the Duke's hospitality in the evening and proposing his execution the next morning. Nor did the failure of his plan deter him from accepting the same Duke's invitation to Trentham, where he has been a guest since. And in all English country house not less remarkable than that in London, though there are a dozen palaces in the country that may rival Trentham, and no palace in town to vie with Stafford House.

ROYALTY RUN MAD.

Rumored Insanity of Kaiser William—The Sultan Said to be Similarly Afflicted.

[Vienna (June 22) Correspondence N. Y. Times.]

From London (where, by the way, they appear to be making up news in large and small parcels for the sensational market) comes the following report concerning the health of body and mind of three very great people. The story there is that the Emperor of Germany's mind is affected; that, "not to put too fine a point upon it," he is mad at times, quite mad; that the journey to St. Petersburg developed a hereditary, or, at least, a family tendency to mental disease, of which signs had been previously observed in his Majesty to such a degree that it was with difficulty he could be worked through the Shah's visit for the first few days, of his arrival, and at its close it was publicly announced that the Emperor was indisposed, and needed rest. Ems is, one would think, the worst place in the world for an old man to resort to in the dog-days; it a shadeless, stifling valley, hot as Gehenna. It is a place which must be crowded and haunted with memories of 1870, and all that occurred before the war, enough to disturb a sick brain. Then, after Ems, the Emperor will repair to Gastein, where the air is invigorating and the waters are exciting, which seems also of doubtful properiety—if the story be true. "There is the rub !" If the story be true ! It is announced as positively in a letter to me that I mention it with that as from all unofficial reserves. But it is not probable. It is not likely the Empress Augusta would come here, even at her imperial lord and master's bidding, if he were as he is reported from London, by every well-informed correspondent, to be. In the caught-up echo of the old Court life translated in France when the old Soldier King was thundering away at the walls of Paris. He may not have a very strong head, as it is called, though he has enormous tenacity of purpose and self-willedness in doing what he conceives to be right. In that he is every inch a king, and not in the least degree infirm in mind. Prince Bismarck could never have played his desperate games with fortune if the king's resolute hand had not prepared him with the means. It was, and perhaps is, the hand of the Chancellor to speak of his master in terms of something like contempt when he alludes to the events, from 1864 to 1870, which have placed him on the pinnacle of glory; in fact, his comparisons are of a most homely character, in accordance with the brutal *franchise* which the Minister indulges in on occasions in which he is carried away by "talk," for which he has a passion. He compares the reluctance with which the king entered on the dangerous ground over which Providence guided him in 1866 and 1870 to that which is felt by the inferior equine animals to the salutary process which is needed to cross a wai—"Thrice had I to bring up the old gaason to the fence before I could get him to take the jump." *Au fond*, perhaps he has a full measure of the simple dignity and dignified simplicity of the Monarch's character, but courtiers snudder as they retail the phrases by the Prince, who has ever irritated sometimes at finding that he is regarded by his master very much as a favorite way by Victor Emmanuel—a fussy, restless, and meddling fellow, who had great ability, but could never have done anything only for the aid of the royal authorities. Let us set down the reports as quite fallacious for the present.

But there are other rumors concerning a potentate of a very different character, which attribute to him the same beautiful affection. It is the Sultan, who is thus coupled with the Protestant Emperor in such a mysterious fate. It is said that the Father of the Faithful Descendant of the Caliphs (though the Khedive is inclined to challenge the right to that title, and to claim it for the ruler of Egypt, land of the Caliphs), is possessed of a devouring appetite and a devouring gloom. No food can appease his hunger—no amusement, or what passes for it, can save him from a consuming melancholy which alternates with unnatural outbursts of fury and unnatural extravagances; and the mental and bodily disorders concomitant in his case are scarcely curable. A couple of lambs a day to him are as a couple of strings of maccaroni to a Neapolitan beggar; and he broods forever over the wrongs of Islam and the broken fortunes of the Sultans. To his subjects his death would be a serious loss. A kinder lord or sovereign who believes. He is honest—he makes verses—he writes an exquisite hand, which is prized as a specimen of calligraphy. He sends to mosques all over its dominions beautifully-illuminated verses from the Koran, which are hung up for the edification of the faithful; he hates oppression and loves justice—as the Scotch lady appreciated love—"in the abstract." To European Sultans it would be impossible to say what evils his death might not bring. There is the question, Over which Russia and Prussia has been busy, opened. There is the question of the Principality reopened. There is the Servian question. There is the Montenegrin question reopened. There is, in fact, the lid taken off the boiling cauldron of what is called the Eastern Question in general, on which politicians are sitting with all their weight.

SWEET are the amenities of Western journalism. The St. Louis *Democrat* goes for a contemporary in this style:

The *Republican* objects to the "Jack-whistling paragraphic flippancy of the St. Louis *Democrat*." There is no "Jack-whistling flippancy of any kind in the *Republican*. Its editorials have the appearance of being written at so much per linear yard, and they are never lacking in the vigor and originality which have made the Patent office the most prolific of publishing house in the world. As an editorial writer, Alexander H. Stephens has no rivals outside of the *Republican* office. He writes as he talks, and sometimes, but, as is the case with babies, you can't always tell whether it's the chronic or a smile that ails it.

How to Baffle Disease.

The man who puts a bullet through his head dies more speedily than he who is continually sending volleys of strong, cathartic pills down his throat; but the drastic pilleta are as fatal in the end as the leaden ball. It is only a question of time. Common sense should teach everybody that the idea of expelling disease by subverting the bodily vigor which is its natural antagonist, is supremely absurd. There should be no purgation without invigoration and regulation. These three processes should go on together, and they do so in all cases where Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are used as a remedy for disease or for the general debility growing out of a torpid state of the digestive and secretive organs. In this great vegetable restorative will be found the combined elements of cure: a purifying element, a tonic element, and an anti-bilious element. By these means dyspepsia, bilious disorders, intermittent fevers, sick headache, constipation and nervous debility are readily cured and epidemic disease prevented.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873....$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn SEMI-ANNUALLY, in January and July. BOOKS of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
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John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

Real Estate Savings Bank,

[ESTABLISHED 1862.]
Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1873.....$826,253 77
SURPLUS FUND.....59,875 30

Six Per Cent. Interest on Deposits,
PAYABLE IN MAY AND NOVEMBER.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of Deposits of First Liens on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania State bonds.

Executor, Guardians, or other legally appointed Trustees, will pay interest on Trust Funds from the day deposited until the day drawn, and no notice will be required for drawing out.

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Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PERSONAL.

Detroit merchants combine business and grief. A wife of one of this class dying the other day, a life insurance company received the following epistle: "Dear Sir—I take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, but that my dear wife, insured for five thousand dollars in your company, is no more She died to-day. Her policy is No. —. I can truly say that she was a fond wife and a good mother. I have the doctor's certificate, so that there will be no trouble about the policy. She was sick only a short time, but suffered much. Do you give a check in advance, or must I wait sixty days for the money?"

Justice Bartholomew Lynch, of New Orleans, is one of the judicial notibilities of that city. After listening to a two-hour argument by lawyer Hagan, the other day, he raised himself slowly in his chair, and inquired very mildly, "Are you through, Mister Hagan?" "Yes, sir," "Are you sure you're through?" "Yes, sir, quite sure." "Well sir," remarked Lynch, "your argument has had no more effect upon the Court than a spoonful of water on the back of a duck. There's been judgment entered up against ye for an hour or more."

In Clay county, Kentucky, when a man kills over a dozen persons he is liable to be arrested. One James Turner, having killed his thirteenth victim, is now in the hands of officers and may possibly be punished.

Prof. Agassiz's school of natural history, on Penekese Island, which is now open, numbers fifty-one pupils, the sexes being very nearly equally divided in number. The pupils are mostly principals of high and normal schools, and professors in colleges, and come from all parts of the Union. Besides Agassiz and Dr. Brown-Sequard, the following professors are expected to take charge of their special branches at the opening of the school, and will remain through the term: Prof. B. G. Wilder, zoologist, from Cornell University; Prof. S. H. Scudder, entomologist, Peabody Academy of Science at Salem, and Prof. N. S. Shaler, paleontologist, Harvard University.

Madame Seebach was recently fined one hundred florins, in Pesth, for attempting to secure gratuitous advertising by falsely reporting that she had stolen from her eleven thousand francs' worth of jewelry.

The French Academy has three vacancies to fill, and is in a serious quandary over the multitude of candidates for literary fame. Their are Messieurs Michelet, Louis Blanc, Neuillot, About, (who has been rejected before), Paine, Rotan, Simon, Littre, Weiss, Erckmann-Chatrian, Dumas *fils*, Flaubert, Sardon, Laboulaye, and a host of lesser notables of the pen.

It would seem that the woman at Suncook, N. H., who pretended to have been beaten and robbed in her attempt to prevent the wreck of a railroad train is a "fraud." It is hardly safe to go to any credit for a noble deed, less it turn out an imposition, and the woman Mary Carleton done wrong thus to shake our faith in human nature.

A Washington correspondent says that during a recent civil service examination in the Interior Department the candidates for admission to clerkships were asked to state the distance of the planet Saturn from the earth. One candidate answered that he was unable to state the distance in miles, but was not think it was sufficiently near to interfere with the performance of his duties as a clerk, or to get him in any of the rings.

A Berlin letter to the New York *Herald* says: Gen. Garibaldi still lives, and to assure our Roman clerical friends on this point, I will give a translation of a letter, written by the veteran General to your correspondent, dated from Caprera the 13th of May, 1873:

I am of the same opinion as General Grant—that Europe will finally adopt the republican form of government. Yours, G. GARIBALDI.

Caprera, May 13, 1873.

Mr. Samuel Black, of Essex county, Ontario, has a very pretty daughter, who has caused him a world of trouble by her wilful preference for Charley Wigle, a highly improper young man of that vicinity. Last week the couple went off on a two days' steamer excursion, and the father, dealing fair, and couldn't leave his corn and potatoes to run after that girl half his time, met them at the landing on their return and shot Wigle dead.

Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, the English Radical, who is coming to the United States to lecture next fall, has engaged in a series of letters, in reply to the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, on the inspiration of the Bible. It is superfluous to say that Bradlaugh is no believer in the Bible.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs was to his pulpit, at Braintree, Mass., on Sunday, July 6th, the sixty-first anniversary of his ordination there in 1812.

Ralph Waldo Emerson has been invited to deliver a course of lectures at Oxford University.

Andrew Lightbody Hay and Mary Hewson were married at Albany, N. Y., in 1815, and still they live there happily together.

Walworth, the parricide, has been assigned to work in the office attached to the shoe shop at Sing-Sing.

The Danbury *News* man's wit has secured for his paper a weekly sale of 110,000 copies.

The degree of D. D. has been conferred by Union College, of Schenectady, New York, upon Rev. Jacob Ely, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, Reading.

A fine old English gentleman, whom loyal Thomas Nevergetthemout might hail as his brother, has just received the bronze medal of the Royal Humane Society. The gentle deed for which it was accorded was his assistance in rescuing his little child from drowning in the sea. The old man, eighty-two years of age, made the first plunge into the waves.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SHAKSPEARE HOUSE,

EAST END.

Leather Manufacture in Pennsylvania.

At the last meeting of the Pennsylvania Hide and Leather Dealers' Association, at Harrisburg, Mr. S. McVitty, of Huntingdon, presented the following important statistics, giving the number of tanneries, the value of stock, amount of wages paid, and other important facts relative to the business in Pennsylvania and New York:

PENNSYLVANIA	
Number of tanneries	830
Number of engines employed	291
Number of water powers employed	124
Cords of bark used annually	321,110
Number of hides tanned annually	1,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

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At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS.

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 12, 1873.

The following is the report of the condition of the New York banks as reported by the gold and stock indicator:

Loans increased	$1,968,700
Specie increased	1,106,600
Legal tenders increased	1,161,300
Decrease in resources	1,968,500
Deposits increased	6,547,500
Circulation increased	19,600
Increase in liabilities	6,563,100
Loss of reserve	872,200

This is the first time we have had to chronicle a loss of strength on the part of the banks for eight weeks, and as this is in the face of an increase in liabilities of over six and a half millions of dollars, it is not to be wondered at, especially as out of town banks in making up their New York account by the shipment of currency always send their National notes first, which actually weaken instead of strengthen the bank who places them in their deposit line.

—In view of the favorable situation of affairs the Bank of England on the 10th reduced its discount rate to five per cent. per annum. Money is reported on the street at three and a half to four per cent. In this morning's issue we published a letter of a valued English correspondent on the Lowe amendment to the bank act of 1844, which intelligently treats the subject and agrees with the opinion we expressed when we gave the amendment itself, that it would be of little practical benefit, as in the words of our correspondent:

"Mr. Lowe passes an act to enable the administration of a limited amount of stimulant in the last stage of exhaustion. The remedy would undoubtedly be much more effectual and likely to prevent panic and financial crisis, if the amount of provision-ary currency was not so closely limited, and the occasion for its application was not confined to what may be called the last extremity."

—As we are now sailing on quiet waters and everything seems to move smoothly, the disposition is to believe in the continuance of the present condition of things and to go forward into the activity of the fall trade, forgetting the experience of the past winter. With each recurring fall the pressure for loans has increased and it is to be feared that the coming season will be no exception to the rule, still we find existing reasons that there will be a different result. The light money of last fall is ascribed to exceptional causes which are not likely to occur this year, most prominent among these was the destruction of property by the fires at Boston and Chicago, the effects of the absorption of money from these causes have spent their force as disturbing elements.

During the last three years the new railroads which have been built in this country re estimated to have cost seven hundred millions of dollars. Four hundred millions of which have been raised in this country during the past six months this activity of railroad building has received a check and this near the absorption of new capital by them and the pressure of their demands on the money market will be so signally curtailed that the monetary movements will suffer comparatively little under the influence of this formerly active source of perturbation.

—The amount of dividends to be paid out during the present month is estimated at not less than $125,000,000, which vast sum will be forced into the currents of business, supplying the wants of trade to that extent.

—It is doubtless better for the business public to expect a return of the stringency we have just passed through and thus be better prepared to meet it if it returns, although we hope the reasons above given may have the effect of at least lessening its force.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.
1881		Eye.
1862		119
1864		117
1865		118
1865, new		118
1867		118¾
1868		118¾
10-40s		108¾
New 5s		115
Gold		112¾
Currency 6s		114½
Tennessees, old		72
Tennessees, new		73½
South Carolinas, July		15
North Carolinas, old		27
North Carolinas, new		15
Missouris		93¾

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 12, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	116	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼	116¼
Canton	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Quick-Silver						
Pacific Mail	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Adams Express		94		94		
Wells, Fargo & Co		94		94		
American Express		63¾		63¾		
United States Express		50		50		
New York Central	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Erie	60	60	60	60	59½	59½
Michigan Central		90		90		
Michigan Southern	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Illinois Central		120		120		
Cleveland and Pittsburgh		87¾		87¾		
Chicago and N. W.	69½	69½		69½	69¾	69¾
Chicago and N. W. pref.						
Rock Island	110½	110	110½	110½	110½	110½
St. Paul	32	32½	32½	32½	32½	32½
St. Paul pref.		73	73½	73½	73	73
Wabash		40½	40½	40½	40½	40½
Wabash pref.						
Fort Wayne		99½		99½		
Ohio and Mississippi		30½		30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific		23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Chicago and Alton		92½		92½		
Boston, Hart. and Erie						
Harlem		128		128		
New Jersey Central						
C., C. and I. C.		30¾	30¾			30¾
Hannibal and St. Joseph						
Ins. Montana						
Atlantic Mail						

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R.	54½
Reading	53¾
United Companies	131¾
Oil Creek	27
Lehigh Valley	60
Empire	56¾
Philadelphia & Erie	34¾
Pennsylv'a receipts	54¼
Pittsburgh 5s	72
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	92½
Central Transport'n	47¾

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 12, 1873.

REMARKS.—The most noticeable feature in the market is the advance in pork and provisions which have gone up 1@3c per pound on nearly all articles. The pork dealers seem to hold winning hands.

The demand for flour was not quite so active to-day, though choice winter wheat brands do not have to go begging for purchasers.

There is more strength in the grain market, particularly for wheat and oats, the mills being the principle purchasers of the former. Prime oats meets a ready sale.

There has been a sharp advance in the price of hay, caused, it is said, by an "onpleasantness" between the farmers and the railroads with regard to rates of freight, so that little baled hay is arriving from the West.

The grocery market closed as it opened at the beginning of the week only moderately active, nor is an active trade looked forward to for a time.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce by river and rail since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,169	Apples, bbls	84
Cheese, bxs	411	Corn, sks	170
Rye, sacks	136	Oats, sks	908
Bacon, tierces	94		

The weather continues very warm. The rivers are receding slowly, and without more rain must soon touch bottom. The latter trade still rules dull. Eggs are in better request and prices firmer.

The following are the rulings of the market, the prices being wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES—There are few in the market, either old or new crop, and prices are governed entirely by the quality. Only may be had at from $4 50 to $7 00 per bbl.

ASHES—We quote common soda ash at 4¾c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4¼c; nitrate Soda 4½@5c; black ashes 6c.

ALES—There is a moderate demand, with sales as follows: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 ₰ bbl.; Bass-English ale, kilderkins, 10 gals, $24; bids, 45 gals, $44; hhds, 65 gals, $65.

APPLE BUTTER—Sales at 45@50c ₰ gallon, as to quality.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—¼ lb cans, ₰ doz, $1 60; ½ lb cans $3; 1 lb cans $5 50; 5 lb cans $25; 10 lb wooden boxes, ₰ lb, 40c.

BUTTER—It is possible that there may be an advance in the price of butter, as the farmers will be too busy to come to market; besides they will consume more of the article at home. This will have the effect of reducing receipts, and may effect prices. We quote 15@17c as the ruling figures for prime to choice; common to medium 9@10c.

BRIMSTONE—Is a small way at 3½@3¾c.

BROOM CORN—There is a continued activity in the market. We quote hurl at 8¾@9c; green 5c; red top 4½c.

BRASS—Prime white navy are held at $2 75@3 00 ₰ bush.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—It will be seen from the annexed figures that there has been an advance in nearly all articles. The market is reported active. Following are the revised quotations: Sugar cured Hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 9½c; rib sides 10¾c; clear rib sides 11c; clear sides 11½c; canvassed bacon 13½c; dried beef 19½c; mess pork, ₰ bbl, $18 00; lead lard, in tierces, 9¾c; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in half bbls, 10¾; refined lard, in kegs and buckets, 11¾c.

CHEESE—The receipts continue heavy for the season. We have no change to note in prices, and quote factory at 11@12c for round lots; jobbing lots 1c better; dairy 10@8c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Hams 9@11c; shoulders 6@6½; sides 7½@8c.

CRANBERRIES—Sales of Sackett's and Carey's at $7@8 75 ₰ bbl.; lower grades $5@6.

CARBON OIL—We quote f. o. b., on cars at 15c; city 15½@15¾c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic $2 00@2 25; Louisville $2 25@2 50; Rosendale $4 00@4 50; white lime $2; calcined plaster $4 50; hair plaster $3 00@3 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $1 70@8 00 ₰ case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6@6¾c; mixed 5½@6c; peeled 16@18c. Apples 3@3½c. Blackberries 10@11c. Pitted cherries 16@18c; unpitted 4½c ₰ lb.

EGGS—The receipts have fallen off and prices are in fraction higher. The ruling rates are 18@19c, though some holding still higher figures.

FISH—Labrador, No. 1, $12 ₰ bbl; medium do No 1, $22; bay, No 1, $21; for half barrels, quarters and kits 25c more; lake herring, quarters, $5 25; white fish $5.

FEATHERS—Sales of strictly prime at 75@80c; mixed and old sloppy 60c.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. The market rules moderately active, with a fair city and country demand, as much so as is usual at this season of the year. The late advance in sugars in the East did not affect the market here. Dealers will take advantage of the lull in trade to purchase their fall stocks, the following are the quotations at which leading houses make sales:

Coffee—Choice Rio 25c; good to prime 23½@23¾c; Old Government Java 31c; other Javas, 26@28c; Singapore Rio, 24c; Laguayra, 26c; loose 27@c; roasted Java 33@3c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 12¾c; crushed granulated and powdered 11¾c; standard A, 10¾c; B, 10¼c; extra C, 10¼c; C, yellow, 10¼c; choice C, 10¼c; lower grades 9@10c.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades running 60 to 45c, according to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8¾c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 6½c.

Teas—Oolong, 35c to $1 10; Souchong 30 to 75c; Japans 50c to $1 16; Imperial 60c; to $1 10; Young Hyson 45c to $1 25; Gunpowder, 60c to $1 20.

FLOUR—The flour market showed signs of weakness at the close, with the tendency of spring wheat brands to still lower figures. Choice winters are held firmly at quotations. The ruling rates for western brands are $5 25, $5 50, $5 75, $6 00 @7 00 ₰ bbl. The city mill rates are unchanged at $8 50@8 90@9 00 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—As we stated there is a stronger feeling in the grain market. The receipts are unusually light. The prices of wheat, oats are not quotably higher, though firmer. Prime white wheat is held at $1 68@1 70; red $1 55@1 60. Oats in better demand; prime white held at 43c; mixed, 42c. The demand for corn is light, with sales at 39@39c. Rye nominal at 75@80c. Barley nominal.

HOMINY—Sales in a small way at $4@4 25 per bbl.

HOPS—Market firm at 55@60c for 1872.

HAY—We are reported sales of baled at $22@30; loose, from wagon, $16@18, as to quality and condition.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1, 75c; No. 2, 65@65c.

MILL FEED—Middlings $1 40@1 50 ₰ 100 lbs; seconds, $1 20@1 25 do; shorts $20 do; chopped corn and oats $1 30 do; coarse corn meal $1 40 do.

POULTRY—Spring chickens, sell by the coop at 60 @75c per ₰ pair.

POTATOES—Old stock is held at $1 50@2 00 per bush; new $6 00@7 00 per bbl, with the tendency of prices lower.

PEANUTS—Per ₰ 56c5½c; ₰ bushel 85@90c.

RAGS—Sales at 3@4½c ₰ lb.

SAPOLIO—Per case of 6 doz, $6; hard, do, $5.

TALLOW—Tyckse ₰ lb 9c.

TURPENTINE—Highwines 92@94c ₰ per gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 20; three hoop do $2 75; 3 hoop do $3; No 2 do $3 40; No 1 do $3 50; wash boards, IXL, $2 50; do Todds $2 75; do Acme $2 75.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 12, 1873.

The receipts of cattle since our last report was fair of through stock and light of those intended for sale in this market. The attendance of buyers was also fair, many of them remaining until the close. Prices toward the close on Friday were firm and steady, the market closing strong at previous rates. Some good cattle were on sale and changed hands at $5 40, at which the top rate is quotable. Common cattle sold brisk, and altogether sellers have no cause for complaint. Following are the rates at which the market closed:

Extra cattle, 1,400 to 1,500 lbs steers $6 40@6 60; extra 1,300 lb steers $6 10@6 30; prime 1,200 lb steers $5 75 a6 00; prime 1,100 lb steers $5 25@5 50; fair 1,000 lb steers $4 75@5 00.

Hogs.

The run of hogs light. The demand and on account of the light run prices are somewhat improved, while trade is active, stock selling soon after arrival. Market closed strong at the following rates:

Extra Philadelphia $5 12; prime do $5 00; prime light hogs $4 80 to $5 00; prime Yorkers heavy $4 75.

Sheep.

The run of sheep light, and demand in excess of the supply. Market closes strong at about ½c advance. Everything sold or shipped out. Following are the rates current:

Extra, 100 lbs $5 50; extra, 96 lbs, $5 25 to $5 35; prime, 90 lbs, $5 00; prime, 85 lbs, $4 75.

NEW YORK HOP MARKET.

July 12.—There is more inquiry, but holders mostly refuse to sell at the rates paid about 150 bales foreign and American 1872's at from 40 to 50c.

The Cooperstown *Journal* of the 10th inst. says: Further observation and reports confirm the opinion expressed last week that the crop throughout the hop district of this State is not likely to prove an average one, under the most favorable circumstances as to weather, &c. The old and the new yards promise only a light yield; yards from three to seven years old will do better. The yield of the whole country is more likely to fall below than to exceed that of last year, and therefore will not be sufficient to meet the home demands.

The following is from the circular of Mr. Emmet Wells of the 11th instant:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week	123
Total receipts since September 1, 1872	23,103
Total receipts for same period in 1871	28,196
Total receipts for same period in 1870	29,587
Total receipts for same period in 1869	100,435
Total imports since September 1, 1872	29,834
Total exports since September 1, 1872	9,146

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—Wheat firm and higher; No. 1 red $1 57; No. 2, $1 40. Corn better at 47@48c. Oats steady at 41c. Petroleum dull but unchanged.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 14, 1873.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & Rail.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A.V. R. R.
Monday, July 7			
Tuesday, July 8	7,159		
Wednesday, July 9	8,916		6,693
Thursday, July 10	9,435	1,333	8,162
Friday, July 11	6,611		3,879
Saturday, July 12	5,305		
Total for week	37,401	1,333	18,712
Since January 1	948,107	28,151	388,304
To July 12, 1873	979,508	29,484	406,915
Same time 1872	582,236	82,942	284,333
Same time 1871	560,823	52,527	265,995
Same time 1870	588,571	53,490	254,103
Same time 1869	436,095	59,497	188,273
Same time 1868	630,298	81,478	227,925

BUSINESS.

That the market was dull and prices weak and uncertain is probably as well known to our readers as ourselves. When crude oil goes to hunt purchasers at 5c ₰ gallon you may conclude that we have a dull market. Sales were made at Parker's at $1 80 ₰ barrel. The receipts continue large for the week; they reach 37,400 barrels. The next question is, what are you going to do with it? This, however, is far easier asked than answered. Refined was dull. Prices have varied but little since our last general review. Standard brands can be obtained at 14¾ a 15c ₰ gallon.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points, by river and rail, for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude received, bbls	26,126	37,401

The following are the receipts from all points by river and rail, for the past nine years, from January 1st to

July 12th, 1873, bbls.....979,598
Same time, 1872.....582,236
Same time 1871.....560,833
Same time 1870.....588,571
Same time 1869.....436,095
Same time 1868.....630,298
Same time 1867.....641,000
Same time 1866.....667,873
Same time 1865.....294,967

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,868	1,333
Allegheny Valley Railroad	14,055	18,712
Total	16,423	20,045

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads for the past five years, from January 1 to July 12, 1873:

	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.
Penna R. R.	29,407	83,000	39,527	83,243	29,484
A. V. R. R.	188,213	254,143	266,995	284,883	406,915
Total	247,710	339,593	319,822	367,325	436,399

Saturday.

We have nothing new to note as relates to this article. Buyers were apart in their views, and were not disposed to make terms. We quote spot at 5a 5¾c. Parker's—Sales 1,500 bbls at 5¾. For prices at other points in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

As usual on the last day of the week the market exhibited but little signs of life and no activity. Standard brands are quoted at 14¾a14¾a15c per gallon. We heard of no sales.

OIL BARRELS

continue firm, with a good demand. We quote city $2 25; country $2 15.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—The *Courier* says: The market was quiet with a little better feeling than yesterday, and a slight advance in prices, closing quiet. Sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot.....$1 97½
2,000 bbls upper road, spot.....2 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 00
2,000 bbls Parker's, spot.....1 75
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 75
500 bbls Tidioute, spot.....1 77½

NEW YORK, July 12, closing 11.—Crude in tank, immediate delivery, 7¾c asked; sales rumored of 5,000 bbls from middle of July to 15th of September, at 7¾c; generally held at 7¾@8c. Refined—For prompt delivery at 17¾c; sales of 4,000 bbls at 17¾c; 1,000 bbls balance July at 17½c; 2,500 bbls middle of August at 18c. Cases at 23¾a23¾c. Philadelphia delivery—Refined 18¾a18¾c asked; 5 cases offering at 18c; sales 5,000 bbls, July, on private terms; 1000 bbls, September, at 18c; rumored cargo of crude, in shipping order, of 3,100 bbls at 12½.

OIL CITY, July 12.—Market firmer; $2 00 bid; no sellers.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—Market firmer; $1 75 freely offered.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, July 12.—Market quiet at $1 80a1 85.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—Market firmer at $2 00, with more disposition to buy at this price.

ROUSEVILLE, July 12.—Market quiet but firm at $1 85.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Market steady; S. W. 18a18¾c; crude, in bulk, 7¾ a 8c; 14a14½c; futures, 18c asked.

[By Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—Refined 18a18¾c; crude 11¾c in barrels; 12½c, bbl; August and September 17½a18c.

OIL CITY, July 12.—Market firm and quiet at $2 00.

TIDIOUTE, July 12.—Market firm but very quiet at $1 75.

FOXBURG, July 12.—Market quiet and nothing doing; no active quotations.

PARKER'S, July 12.—Market quiet and firm at $1 85.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Crude 8¾c. Market steady. Refined 17¾c; market quiet. No transactions yet this morning.

TITUSVILLE, July 12.—Market firm and $2 00 bid; $2 05 asked.

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H McKelvey	Vesta O W	691
J H Barrow	Vesta O W	629
Fisher Bros	Standard O W	395
H McKelvey	Star O W	327
Fisher Bros	Riverside O W	159
R S Duncan	Riverside O W	296
Fisher Bros	Petroline O W	160
Owners	Penn O W	659
Parker, T. & Co	Liberty O W	341
J H Barrow	Keystone O W	74
Fisher Bros	Fairview O W	158
Parker, T. & Co	Coeman O W	297
H McKelvey	Cosmos O W	953
J B Barrow	Cosmos O W	382
Hutchinson & B	Citizens O W	309
Lockhart & Frew	Lockhart & Frew	305
Lockhart & Frew	Brilliant O W	1,178
Fisher Bros	American O W	74
J S Duncan	American O W	321

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Vesta O W	930	Standard O W	395
Star O W	327	Riverside O W	455
Petroline O W	160	Penn O W	659
Liberty O W	401	Keystone O W	74
Fairview O W	158	Cosmos O W	1,259
Citizens O W	309	Coeman O W	297
Brilliant O W	1,178	American O W	395
Total	7,491		

Refined Oil Shipped East by the A. V. R., W. P. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 10, 1873.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Citizens Ref Co	Tack Bros, Phila	660
Central Ref Co	Jno P Logan, Phila	1,835
A J McKee & Sons	Jno P Logan, Phila	1,834
H S A Stewart	John P Logan, Phila	314
Livingston Bros	Waring, K & Co, Phila	250
L Irwin & Co	Waring, K & Co, Phila	711
Vesta O W	Waring, K & Co, Phila	799
Braun & Wagner	Waring, K & Co, Phila	350
Standard Ref Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,494
Lockhart, F & Co	Warden, F & Co, Phila	1,856
Total		7,716

Wool—The New Clip and the Outlook.

The New York *Bulletin* of the 12th inst. says: The course of the wool market for the past few years has been such as to impress upon all classes of dealers in that staple the importance to their interests of more cautious operating, and of the utter avoidance of all speculation. The time is passed when the wool markets of this country can be easily controlled in the interests of speculators. The magnitude of our clip might interpose no serious obstacle, perhaps, as a concert of action between the growers and dealers—whose interests are as against those of the manufacturer are identical—might easily be arranged. This is, however, in this foreign clip a lever with which the manufacturers can so far control the course of our market as to protect themselves from any combination seeking to effect anything more than a legitimate advance symptomatic of improved business. The market during the past few years American manufacturers have learned the value to them of the power of the foreign article, and to wield it has become a matter of little difficulty in view of the growing closeness of our commercial relations with Europe. Experience thus far has proved that it is in the long run to the best interests of our manufacturers to avoid, as far as possible, heavy operations on their own account, either in the wool producing markets of our own or other countries. If conducted independent of speculation, trade is more satisfactory when the supplies of manufacturers are drawn directly through the regular channels. To the few who are able to contract for their full year's supply of wool on the sheep's back, or of the season, buying direct from the farmer may be an advantage. But the purchases of manufacturers in this interior are almost invariably made at a higher figure than Eastern dealers can afford to pay, and a range of prices is made compared upon the figures paid by the consumers is always of disadvantage, and almost constantly exists. It has to follow that the wool moves freely into the Eastern markets, or the dealers here who purchase at the prices named for wool in the interior will meet with a loss before the stocks are worked up. The experiences of 1871 had the effect of keeping manufacturers at home last year, and, as the rule, their purchases in the interior have been unimportant this fall and year. Hence, chiefly the terrors of delaine wools, have gone into the country for their supplies, and the dealers for Eastern houses have not suffered much from competition with consumers, and although there has been an occasional reactionary feeling, the clip taken by dealers generally on a prices which dealers were willing to pay. Allowing for commission, interest, freight, shrinkage, &c., and ten cents per pound is only a fair margin between the purchasing price in the country and the selling rate here. This leaves the dealer barely a profit, and as 45a5c is the best range that can be quoted upon average clips in this market, it is evident that buyers cannot afford to pay more than 40c in the country for clips as they run The range quoted upon actual sales in Ohio and Michigan is 40a45c, with few transactions except of very choice lots above 42c or 45c. Old X and XX Ohio fleeces are worth here to-day 50a52c, and allowing these figures to be maintained upon the new wools when the supply of old has run out, there will be no more than a fair margin for dealers.

The course of the foreign markets for some time past has been in favor of buyers, and the outlook upon the wools indicates that foreign supplies will be available at a price competing closely with our wools at the current figures. The supplies in our seaboard markets at present are pretty full, and the manufacturer, whose wants just now are not pressing, is in a position to be quite considerable independence. Dealers cannot afford to risk heavy purchases except at perfectly safe prices, and the result must be a concession on the part of the farmer to meet the views of buyers, or the locking up of the bulk of the clip in the country. Our reports of the market for some time past have shown how slow was the response from dealers' hands, but it will be seen by the annexed table of receipts since January 1st, that the arrivals have been more than sufficient to supply even the native demand:

RECEIPTS AT NEW YORK SINCE JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1.

Foreign	29,358	62,668
Domestic	36,094	18,101
Californian	9,960	9,107
Total	69,412	90,876

The new clip is likely to be fully up to the average amount, and there are abundant supplies of foreign easily available, so that the possibility of the cry of deficient stocks being again raised is improbable. Most of the foreign markets are easy, those on the continent being actually depressed. The telegrams from the London auctions, which opened on Thursday, quote an advance of 1@2 upon American scouring, with clothing grades firm, and recent letters from leading dealers in London favor the idea of better prices. The fashions for fabrics are in a healthy condition, as the rule, and stocks of the raw material in the United Kingdom are said to be sufficiently light to give dealers the advantage, at the moment, on clothing wools.

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending July 11.

Georges Codfish.—Stock very light and but few being cured. Market firm at $5 75 ₰ qtl. Bank in good receipt, and selling for $5 00a5 25, according to quality.

Mackerel.—Shore better in receipt; about 1,500 bbls having arrived the past week. Last sales at $15 ₰ bbl for No. 1, $13 for No 2, $10as for large and medium 3s. Fares quiet on arrival.

Fresh Halibut.—No arrivals of bank this week. One fare sold on Saturday for 5c per net for white, and 2c for gray. Two or three small fares of Georges have arrived this week, which have sold for $11 50a 12 50 per cwt.

Smoked do.—In light supply and selling at 9¾ c to 10c ₰ lb, according to quality.

Oil.—Last sales of cod, 60c ₰ gallon.—*Cape Ann Adv.*

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, July 12.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 47. Corn quiet; high mixed 56c.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 12.—The market for Scotch pig, though not quotably higher, may be said to have more tone; the low prices ruling have brought out buyers, and considerable business has resulted, little or none of it being on speculation; the stocks of Eglinton and Glengarnock have been considerably reduced, and at the close we quote the former $43, and Glengarnock held for $44a45, though it is reported that this grade is offered at $42 cash for arrivals nearly due; the stock of Gartsherrie, which has been very light for some time past, has been increased by the arrival of 400 tons, which has all been placed in yard, the holders asking $47, which is above the views of buyers. Though trade on the whole is not active, importers seem to have the impression that prices are about as low as they are likely to be for some time to come. The sales foot up 800 tons Eglinton at $42; 600 do on private terms; 400 do Glengarnock from ship to dealers and consumers, $43; and 30 do, same brand, $45 50. For American pig, we have also to note a fair inquiry at about our quotations, though some outside interior lots may be bought at a shade off; we note sales of 600 tons No 1 extra prime Lehigh brands at $48; 200 do No 2 Lehigh $45a44; 100 do No 2 X, 200 do Sterling gray forge, and a parcel of Cuming do, on terms not made public; New American rails, in absence of business, may be quoted $38 currency at the works in Pennsylvania, and new English dull at $63a0 gold; 400 tons new Americans, 50 lbs, sold on private terms. The principal holders of old English are not offering their stocks at present; we quote T $50 and D H $52. Scrap is rather quiet, and we have only to report 100 tons No 1 brought in by rail terms; we quote the figures from yard. Manufactured continues quiet and nominally steady at our quotations.—*New York Shipping List.*

BOSTON.

July 12.—There is no special change to note in the market for refined bar iron. Prices still lack firmness, and some sales have been made as low as 4½c. Some dealers refuse to sell first class American brands at this price, and hold English at 4¾a5c. Business, even at the decline, is only moderate, though the impression seems to be that prices have touched bottom for the present.

The demand for pig iron continues light, and American can be bought a little better than last week. But little is doing in American, and it is nearly unchanged in prices. Our quotations of Scotch are nominal, and a large lot might be bought under our quotations. An invoice of 1,000 tons of Eglinton is expected soon. Nails continue to sell fairly at recent prices. Nearly all the factories have decided to stop to-night until the first of September, partly for repairs and partly to reduce stocks.

We quote yard lots of American pig iron at $46a50 per ton, including No 2 extra at $46a47, and No 1 at $48a50. We quote Eglinton at $43a44. Coltness at $56 a60, Gartsherrie at $57, Charcoal at $60a70.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 12.—The market for pig iron has undergone no change of condition. There is only a trifling demand, and prices are firm for the best grades. We quote No 1 foundry at $44; No 2 do at $40; gray forge at $36; and white and mottled at $30—all at the furnace.

Manufactured iron—Bar iron is offered at 3 9-10c @ 3, but buyers come forward slowly. Old rails are dull at $50 for T's, and $52a53 for D. H. S. New rail stock is not being sold over $70a72 50. Sales of No 1 wrought scrap are reported at $43, and cast at $34.

Scotch Pig—Is in small stock, but slow to move. Small sales of Eglinton at $50, and Glengarnock at $50a51.—*Price Current.*

EUROPEAN.

A late Liverpool paper says: The Wolverhampton letters say that the iron trade of that district continues to be seriously restricted, owing to strikes and the mills and forges are, as a rule, running short time. The leading firms who usually take the initiative in regard to prices do not at present show any disposition to reduce the existing standard of £16 for bars, for second class makers are selling at £15 10s, and in their quality, as for instance, ranging from £12 10s, to £14 ₰ ton. Pigs remain at £5 for all-mine hot blast, and £3 10s. for cinder. For coal, prices are pretty much as last quoted, but the demand is unequal to the present rate of supply, although the latter has been considerably reduced. Iron stone of native samples is scarce and dear.

CINCINNATI.

(Reported by Addy, Hoill & Co.)

July 14.—Market quiet with but only a fair demand for the season. There is a better feeling with regard to the fall trade, and manufacturers are preparing for it with more confidence.

Hanging Rock, No 1, per ton	$50 00@ 00 00
Hanging Rock, No 2, per ton	45 00@ 46 00
Hanging Rock, forge, per ton	40 00@ 42 00
Tennessee, No 1, per ton	48 00@ 50 00
Tennessee, forge, per ton	42 00@ 45 00
Alabama, No 1, per ton	50 00@ 52 00
Missouri, No 1, per ton	50 00@ 52 00
Missouri, No 2, per ton	45 00@ 46 00
HOT BLAST STONE COAL.	
Missouri, No. 1, per ton	$50 00@ 51 00
Missouri, forge, per ton	45 00@ 46 00
Ohio, No. 1, per ton	43 00@ 45 00
Ohio forge	35 00@ 36 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Missouri, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 65 00
Kentucky, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Tennessee, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Georgia, car wheel, per ton	58 00@ 60 00
Alabama, car wheel, per ton	60 00@ 63 00
Machinery and forge, per ton	55 00@ 60 00
Blooms, per ton	112 00@115 00

WOOL MARKETS.

BOSTON.

July 12.—The week since our last report includes one holiday, and another day in which little business was done, so that the sales reported have really been made in four days. Business has been moderately active, and manufacturers have made considerable selections. The sales of domestic fleece have been principally of small lots, but the receipts of new wool are increasing, and transactions are likely to be larger next week, though prices are above the views of buyers. Very little new Ohio is sold above 50c, the sales at 51a52c being generally of old wool, which is worth from one to two cents per pound more than the new clip. Many of the wool-growers still hold the new clip above

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

THE CIVIL WAR IN SPAIN.

ACTIVITY OF THE CARLISTS.

Rising of Internationalists.

Slavery Abolished in Khiva.

10,000 Persian Slaves Set Free.

Rumpus in French Assembly.

Civil War Raging in Spain—Activity of the Insurrectionists.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Advices from Carlist sources state that the insurgent chieftain Serro, with a band of five hundred men, has crossed the river Ebro and entered Old Castile, where he is organizing risings of Carlists. There is much agitation in Burgos, and many of the inhabitants of that province are enlisting under the banner of Don Carlos. Several bands of Carlists have appeared in the province of Leon. There are three Carlist chiefs in Galicia, each at the head of an organized force.

MADRID, July 13.—The defeat of the government troops under Cabinetty, by Saballs, is attributed to a lack of discipline in the Republican ranks. The men captured by the insurgents surrendered almost without firing a shot.

The government has received dispatches confirming the defeat of Cabinetty, and death of that officer. The report of the international insurrection in Alcoy is also confirmed. Gen. Velarde with a force of troops is hastening thither. The insurrectionists assassinated the Mayor, notwithstanding he was a thorough Republican, and spent his fortune in the cause of Republicans. His body was dragged through the streets of the town by a mob. The Collector of Taxes was also assassinated, and his body treated with the same indignities. Five cotton factories were burned by the mob.

There was serious trouble in Malaga yesterday. While a bull fight was in progress the people of the city rose against the municipality and assassinated several Councillors. The Governor of Malaga has resigned.

Lieutenant General Sanchez Bregna has received orders to hasten to Navarre and take command of the Army of the North.

The Cabinet is thoroughly united, and have received to repress all disorders.

In the Cortes to-day, the Minister of Colonies presented and read a bill applying to the Island of Porto Rico the constitutional clause of 1869 with reference to individual rights, and also applying the same clause to the Island of Cuba, with the exception of territory occupied by insurgents.

A dispatch has been sent to the Captain General of Cuba, authorizing him to adopt the same extraordinary measures against the insurrectionists on that Island as has been presented to the government for the suppression of the Carlist insurrection.

The abolition of slavery in Cuba will be realized by a special law.

MADRID, July 12.—In Cortes this afternoon, the Minister of War spoke of the atrocities committed in Alcoy by the Inte-nationals, and said the government was determined to punish all those guilty of assassination in that town. A dispatch has been received at the war office, from General Velarde, announcing his arrival before Alcoy and his determination to attack the town to-day.

MADRID, July 13.—The Cortes yesterday authorized energetic measures for the suppression of the insurrection in Alcoy. A paper manufactory at Villa Dardo has been burned by the rioters. Messengers from the town of Tarancon, Valencia province Estramadura with pressing demands for reinforcements.

MADRID, July 13.—Gen. Velarde, with seven battalions, has arrived before Alcoy. He was obliged to arrest many of his men on the march, owing to drunkenness. It is rumored that the Internationalists have risen in Carthagena and made themselves masters of the the town. Bread riots have occurred at Malaga and railway. The marines remain faithful to the government and hold the arsenal.

BAYONNE, July 12.—Five thousand peasants at Navarre have joined the Carlists, driven thereto by the excesses of the Republicans.

Italian Parliament—Cardinals' Hats.

ROME, July 12.—The Italian Parliament was prorogued to-day. It is expected that Pope will soon bestow Cardinal hats upon Archbishop Manning, of England, and two American Archbishops.

News from Africa.

LONDON, July 12.—The steamship Senegal arrived in the Mersey to-day from the west coast of Africa. She brings dates from Cape Coast Castle to the 23d of June. Thirty thousand Ashantees were encamped within fifteen miles of Prahsu, and an attack was looked for daily. The English defensive forces were small. Reinforcements were on the way to the town, but they were not expected to reach there before the 8th of this month.

The Sultan will Not Visit Vienna.

VIENNA, July 12.—The Sultan has declined the invitation of the Emperor Francis Joseph to visit the Vienna Exposition, assigning as a reason that the affairs of State prevent him leaving the country.

The Submission of the Khan of Khiva—Slavery Abolished in His Dominions.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 13.—Dispatches from Khiva give the following account of events subsequent to the capture of the city. The Khan voluntarily entered the Russian camp and gave in his submission formerly declaring himself a vassal of Russia. General Kaufmann then restored him to the throne and appointed a Council of Administration to assist him in the government. He also released all of the Khanite by the Russian forces. The Khan, in token of gratitude issued, on the 24th of June, a decree forever abolishing slavery within his dominions. General Kaufmann has sent dispatches to Teheran, notifying the Persian government to make preparations for the reception of ten thousand natives of Persia, released from slavery by the Khan's decree.

Disorder in the French Assembly—Speech by Gambetta.

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was a tumultuous scene in the National Assembly to-day, and the disorder finally became so great that President Buffet was obliged to suspend the sitting. Upon the resumption of the session Gambetta ascended the tribune and addressed the Assembly. The object of his speech delivered at Grenoble. He said France was revolutionary, glorified universal suffrage and accused the majority of wishing to mutilate it. Rivoli, Minister of Justice, replied to and refuted the charges of Gambetta. The government, he said, was willing to accept any amendments upon its policy.

No Orangemen Riots.

DUBLIN, July 13.—Everything passed off quietly in Londonderry and Belfast yesterday. There was no disturbance in this city. Prince Arthur has gone to Christiana, to be present at the coronation of Oscar as King of Norway.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

SHANGHAI, July 5, via SAN FRANCISCO, July 13.—The Japanese ambassadors and all foreign ministers at Pekin had audience with the Emperor of China on the 29th of June.

LONDON, July 13.—The Czarwitch and Princess Dagmar took leave of the Queen yesterday and started for Darmstadt.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 12, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @ 93; for account 92¾. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 93¾; 5-20s, 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 90¾; new 5s, 90¾; Erie, 17¾.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Cotton dull; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9d; sales 10,000 bales; American 6,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 27shs. Corn 37s 3dgds for old. Pork 80s.

ANTWERP, July 12.—Refined petroleum 38¾ francs.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR 30 HOURS.

For the Middle and East Atlantic States falling barometer, southeast winds, veering to southwest, higher temperature and increased cloudiness.

For the south Atlantic States southeast and southwest winds, higher temperature, local showers. For the Ohio valley and Lake region southwesterly winds, higher temperature, partly cloudy weather and local storms.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 13, 1873—10:45 P. M.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cincinnati, O.	78	S. W.	Lightrain.
Indianapolis, Ind.	75	S.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	76	S. E.	Cloudy.
Memphis, Tenn.	84	S. E.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	80		
New Orleans.	82	S. E.	Cloudy.
Omaha, Neb.	92	S.	Fair.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	78	S.	Fair.
Shreveport, La.	91	S.	Fair.
St. Louis, Mo.	82	S. E.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	80		Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa.	84	S.	Fair.
La Crosse.	74	S. E.	Cloudy.

AEROSTATIC science has not yet passed beyond the experimental stage; at any moment, however, the clue may be found which will convert it into reliable knowledge and lead to results more or less definite results. The circumstances of a late successful ascension from St. Petersburg, effected by M. Sunelle, a Parisian aeronaut, point to the possibility of some decisive advance be made before long. As the balloon rose it was driven over the Gulf of Finland by the wind, which was very violent on land. The phenomena then observed were identical with those recorded by M. Theandier in his ascension from Calais, in August, 1868. On reaching a height of about 500 yards, M. Bunelle found an opposite current, which brought back the balloon in the direction of St. Petersburg. On descending towards the earth again, the balloon was carried over Lake Ladoga, but on rising to a height of 2,150 yards it once more entered a current which conveyed it towards St. Petersburg. The question raised by M. Tissandier whether this inversion of currents by the seaside may not be a phenomenon of sufficiently regular occurrence to be utilized by aeronauts, gains in interest by the added experience of M. Bunelle, and its solution will perhaps be the starting-point from whence a real advance may at last be made.

THE most talkative people are by no means the wisest; neither are those who have a great faculty in communicating what they know necessarily the best informed. Many people store away knowledge merely for the love of it, and not for the advantages it affords them. Their thoughts are rich and varied, as those intimately associated with them can testify; for, where unembarrassed by strangers, their conversation is fraught with gems of learning and wisdom. But unaccustomed to shaping their thoughts in words, excepting involuntarily among friends, such a man of wisdom before an audience of even half a dozen strangers would be speechless, and apparently without resource in the world of ideas.

FRANCIS B. Shalters, Sr., one of the oldest and most prominent citizens of Reading, died at his residence on Monday last, in the seventy-third year of his age. In public enterprises of both a secular and religious character, the deceased bore an active and honorable part. His funeral takes place to-day.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—River fifteen feet six inches and falling. Exchange arrived from Pittsburgh. Clear and hot.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 13.—Clear and hot; mercury 75 to 97. River has fallen four inches. Port list: Up—Rapidan No. 3, Fleetwood and Tennessee Belle. Down—Morning Star, John Horner and Phil. Sheridan. Little business.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 13.—River declined thirteen inches in the last twenty-four hours, with three and a half feet scant on Harpeth Shoals. No arrivals or departures.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 13.—Arrived—Babbage, Memphis; Belle Memphis, St. Louis; General Anderson, St. Louis; S. H. Long, Grand City; Strader, Tennessee river; Julia, St. Louis. Departed—Babbage, St. Louis; City of Helena, St. Louis; Quickstep, Evansville; Belle Memphis, Memphis; S. H. Long, St. Louis; Strader, St. Louis; Julia, Vicksburg. The river has risen five inches. Clear and hot; mercury 90.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; City of Chester, Memphis; Alice, Missouri river; Hollie, Little Rock; Mitchell, St. Paul; City of Helena, Vicksburg; Bee, New Orleans. Departed—Iowa, Dubuque, St. Paul, River falling. Weather clear and very warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 13.—Clear, and the hottest day of the season; mercury marking 96. River rising and steadily. Departed—Jos. Howard, Bismarck and Colorado, St. Louis; Mary Houston, New Orleans.

ECONOMY.

Easy to Preach but Difficult to Practice—Sensible Suggestions.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

Perhaps nothing is more effectual in preventing people from reforming their habits, in any direction, than an attempt to deny or ignore the real difficulties that stand in their way. This is a common mistake with those who wish to use their influence to good purpose. In urging the performance of a duty, or the abandonment of a fault, they will declare that nothing is easier. "You have only to cease drinking, to forsake bad company, to desist from selfish or corrupt practices," as the case may be. They fail to recognize the intense efforts, the numerous obstacles, the thorny paths involved in this word *only*. If, however, instead of ignoring them, they hasten to admit, and to present fairly the difficulties that lie in the road of reform, at the same time exhibiting the benefits that must accrue from the effort to overcome them, and thus, by hope and encouragement, strengthening the will to brave endeavors, they will often be themselves astonished at the success of their enterprise.

The laudable exertions of philanthropic persons to subdue extravagance are often characterized by this mistake. They do not realize the many embarrassments which surround the subject, nor the amount of courage and perseverance necessary to secure any considerable degree of economy. A late writer in the *Saturday Review*, in discussing extravagance, seems to have felt this lack, for he discusses some of its sources that have hitherto escaped general recognition, and go seriously astride the extreme difficulty of conquering it. His essay appears to have been suggested by a speech on the subject by Lord Derby, who declared that "Englishmen are distinguished among all the races of the earth by their extravagance or are surpassed by their American cousins alone." That we really carry off the palm in this particular is a more than doubtful proof than Lord Derby's assertion; but be that as it may, there can be no doubt that economy is not one of our most notable virtues. It may be, as Lord Derby declares, owing to the permanence of nationality, because we have inherited from a long line of ancestors, together with other national characteristics, a strong tendency to expenditure. But whatever be the first beginning, it must have resulted from certain conditions, and a patient and careful investigation of those conditions which favor such a habit will best enable us to aim at the root of the evil.

Extravagance is not by any means the wilful and determined fault some of its censors declare it to be. People get into it far oftener than they set out purposely in that direction. It is so much easier to do as others do, especially when that course agrees with personal inclination and comfort, than to strike out boldly into another path, incurring the charge of singularity, if not of meanness, and at the same time sacrificing much that is pleasurable. There is a natural indolence which rebels against the exertion necessary to economy, and this is one prominent cause why it does not flourish more extensively. This it is, which, more than anything else, induces a passive submission to custom, fashion and popular opinion, and allows them to open and close our purse strings at pleasure. It is easy for moralists to point out the many evils which flow from this slavery, and the entire absurdity and folly on which it is based; but no one ventures to deny their statements. Many reiterate them with regret, and censure those who are more deeply entangled than themselves. Some, more humble and sincere, take home the lesson, and determine to alter certain habits and retrench certain expenses, and a few of these persevere in such efforts, and accomplish something toward the establishment of a wise economy. Yet the great tide flows on unchecked. Fashion overrides the laws, custom indorses them, and civilized humanity adds link after link to its own chains, against all its convictions of what is right and best, more from inertia than from any other cause.

Is there then no remedy? Must we go on increasing and perpetuating the extravagance which we all deplore; prostrating the higher and nobler trade of living below our investigation, and involving ourselves and others more inextricably in the net-work of embarrassment? To admit this is by no means an inevitable necessity, we must, if we acknowledge that unless some more potent means are in the future adopted than have been in the past, there is much fear that the current will continue to flow with undiminished rapidity. While fully discussing the blessings which result from a wise economy in expenditures, we must admit that, so far from being an easy thing to establish, it is one of the hardest. It is beset with difficulties from without and from within. Its greatest enemy is that physical and mental inertness, that, if yielded to, will result in actual incapacity of resistance. In this light, the following remarks from the writer in question, embracing, perplexing, onerous, but true and humiliating as they are, form a fair survey of one's expenditure as compared with the necessary wise balancing of ends to be gained, a firm and calm determination to break off from any manner if it is opposed to good sense, and a patience that does not chafe and murmur under difficulties, all do much toward establishing the principle of economy and securing its benefits.

Reforms, however, deeper root than even this—in the desires. It is these, after all, that control our expenditures. As a general thing we may be sure that we shall spend our money for what we most cordially desire. If it be pleasure or display, then it will melt into costly viands and soft clothing, handsome dwellings and rich furniture; if on the other hand our thoughts and anxieties are for higher enjoyments or benevolent enterprises, our purse will be full. If the desire be to lay up money, then, who cherishes in himself, or excites in others a purer and nobler desire than existed before, who draws the heart from the love of gain to the love of good, from self to others, from what is low, sensual and selfish to what is pure, elevating and right, in so far establishes on the firmest of all foundations the wisest of economy.

The Gray Mare the Better Horse.

In answer to a correspondent who asks the origin of the above proverb, the New York *Observer* gives the following story:

"This well known proverbial saying originated from the following circumstances: A gentleman of a certain county in England, having married a young lady of considerable fortune, found in a short time possessed of many other charms, he found not long after marriage that she was of a high, domineering temper, and always contending to be mistress both of him and his family; and therefore he formed the resolution of parting from her. Accordingly he waited upon her father, and told him that he found his daughter of such a temper that he was heartily tired of her, and if he would take her home again he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having inquired into the cause of his complaint, and finding that he had indeed more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he might have expected when he entered into the married state. The young gentleman desired to be excused if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit as high as a lion, and most certainly no man who had a sense of right or wrong could ever submit to be governed by her. 'Son,' said the old man, 'you are but little acquainted with the world if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all indeed by the same method; however, to end all disputes between you, I will put what I have to say to this proof, if you are willing to try it.

'I have five horses in my stable; you shall harness these to a cart, in which I shall put a basket containing a hundred eggs; and if, in passing through the county, and to the market town, not a single egg be broken or fall out of the basket, and leaving a horse at my house of your own, you shall be master of his family himself, and an egg where the wife governs, you shall find your eggs gone before your journey, I hope that you will then think your own case not uncommon, but will be contented to go home and look kindly upon your wife as many more than her neighbors. If, on the other hand, your horses are good and, I will take my daughter home again and you shall keep her fortune.'

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CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Accident to a Fireman.

As the Mechanic hose carriage, South Side, was being driven to a slight fire on the card of this old and sterling insurance company—one of the best of our home institutions. A glance at its officers and directors, and an inspection of its financial statement will be sufficient to gain the confidence of those familiar with the insurance business. We have no better or safer company in the State, and we can heartily commend the Armenia to the patronage of our readers.

Labor Convention at Cleveland.

The following delegates from this city will attend the Labor Convention which assembles at Cleveland, O., on the 15th inst: William Smith, Blacksmiths' and Machinists' Unions; James McBroom, Miners' Benedical Society; W. S. Meek, Typographical Union No. 7; Thomas A. Armstrong, National Workingmen's Tariff League; Miles S. Humphries, United Sons of Vulcan No. 23, and John Edwards, of the *Labor Tribune*.

Dangerous Shooting.

Saturday evening Patrick Welsh, a puddler employed at the American Iron Works, South Side, went home very much disconcerted at the time drunk of whisky. His eye lighting on a revolver, it occurred to him to fire a few shots into his wife who sat near. Fortunately he did so, but only succeeded in sending a ball or two through his front window, across the street and into the bakery of one Vogel. Fortunately no one was hit, but Alderman Wm. Schmolze fined the erratic Welsh fifty dollars and the costs for his fun.

Another Contested Will.

The will of Joseph West, of Mifflin township, has been offered for probate. It is dated March 30, 1868, and provides that his farm of ninety-six acres shall go to his four sons, Lowry, Matthew, Alexander and Edward, share and share alike. His daughter, Mrs. Martha Walker, and her children, are left small bequests, and the will is to be contested on their behalf. The property is worth over $150,000. It adjoins the Homestead property, on the Monongahela, and is very eligibly situated. S. B. Geyer, Esq., on Saturday, filed a *caveat* against the probate of the will.

Secret Sessions.

The Board of Health of Pittsburgh holds its sessions with closed doors, to which the journals there object, suspecting that the city authorities are hiding up a little job on the city. That's the great trouble—whenever we can get rid of the jobbers in municipal affairs, there will be a happy time all round.—*Harrisburg Journal.*

If the "little job" should happen to be in the shape of a scheme for cleaning some of our filthy streets, there will be no remonstrance from either press or people.

Resigned.

Mr. J. S. Patterson, for several years Mayor's clerk, has tendered his resignation of that office, the same to take effect on the first of August. Without wishing to volunteer advice, or even an opinion, on this step in face of grave charges made against Mr. Patterson by one under investigation, we will say that many of his friends regard it as unfortunate for the latter that he should resign. That no means an inevitable necessity, we must, of course, acknowledge that unless some more potent means are in the near future brought to bear than have been, there is much fear that the current will continue to flow with undiminished rapidity. While fully discussing the blessings which result from a wise economy in expenditures, we must admit that, so far from being an easy thing to establish, it is one of the hardest. It is beset with difficulties from without and from within. Its greatest enemy is that physical and mental inertness, that, if yielded to, will result in actual incapacity of resistance. In this light, the following remarks from the writer in question, embracing, perplexing, onerous, but true and humiliating as they are, form a fair survey of one's expenditure as compared with the necessary wise balancing of ends to be gained, a firm and calm determination to break off from any manner if it is opposed to good sense, and a patience that does not chafe and murmur under difficulties, all do much toward establishing the principle of economy and securing its benefits.

Reforms, however, deeper root than even this—in the desires. It is these, after all, that control our expenditures. As a general thing we may be sure that we shall spend our money for what we most cordially desire. If it be pleasure or display, then it will melt into costly viands and soft clothing, handsome dwellings and rich furniture; if on the other hand our thoughts and anxieties are for higher enjoyments or benevolent enterprises, our purse will be full. If the desire be to lay up money, then, who cherishes in himself, or excites in others a purer and nobler desire than existed before, who draws the heart from the love of gain to the love of good, from self to others, from what is low, sensual and selfish to what is pure, elevating and right, in so far establishes on the firmest of all foundations the wisest of economy.

The Gray Mare the Better Horse.

In answer to a correspondent who asks the origin of the above proverb, the New York *Observer* gives the following story:

"This well known proverbial saying originated from the following circumstances: A gentleman of a certain county in England, having married a young lady of considerable fortune, found in a short time possessed of many other charms, he found not long after marriage that she was of a high, domineering temper, and always contending to be mistress both of him and his family; and therefore he formed the resolution of parting from her. Accordingly he waited upon her father, and told him that he found his daughter of such a temper that he was heartily tired of her, and if he would take her home again he would return every penny of her fortune.

The old gentleman having inquired into the cause of his complaint, and finding that he had indeed more disquieted at it than any other married man, since it was the common case with them all, and consequently no more than he might have expected when he entered into the married state. The young gentleman desired to be excused if he said he was so far from giving his assent to this assertion that he thought himself more unhappy than any other man, as his wife had a spirit as high as a lion, and most certainly no man who had a sense of right or wrong could ever submit to be governed by her. 'Son,' said the old man, 'you are but little acquainted with the world if you do not know that all women govern their husbands, though not all indeed by the same method; however, to end all disputes between you, I will put what I have to say to this proof, if you are willing to try it.

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THE GRADE OF FIFTH AVENUE.

Immense Meeting in St. Paul's Cathedral Last Evening—Stirring Addresses by Bishop Domenec and Others.

The Cathedral was filled to overflowing last evening with citizens who are interested in (shall we not say, excited about?) the proposed change of the grade of Fifth avenue between Grant and Smithfield streets. The band were stationed in the rear orchestra and played several selections while the audience were assembling. At eight o'clock a large number of clergy, headed by the Bishop, entered the church and proceeded to seat themselves on a large platform erected across the top of the pews about in the center of the church.

The meeting was called to order by Father Hickey who announced Bishop Domenec as the President, and read a list of some fifty gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Reporters of the city press were courteously invited to seats around a table provided for them—an invitation they were not slow in accepting. Father Hickey announced as the first order of the evening, a

SPEECH BY BISHOP DOMENEC.

The Bishop said the grand object of the meeting was to give vent to their thoughts upon the contemplated grading of Fifth avenue, which if carried out would render useless that magnificent temple of God. All present no doubt felt a deep interest in the matter, but all must acknowledge that he, as Bishop of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, must feel a still deeper interest. On the day of his consecration as Bishop he swore that he would hold sacred all Catholic property which should come into his hands; and he would be transgressing that solemn oath if he did not do all in his power to preserve intact the property now threatened with destruction.

There was an old saying that silence gives consent, and that saying had been applied to them. When the news of the grading of Fifth avenue was first made known, because they did not remonstrate against it, it was thought that their silence gave their consent to it. Now the moment had come to break that silence, and to speak out in behalf of the interests involved demanded.

When the first proposition was about to be built, the Catholics waited—they did not begin work in the very first section of the city against the law, or without demanding it. They waited until they could see what the exact grade of the street would be. The authorities pledged themselves that there should be no change of grade. If Catholics had had the remotest idea that there would be a change of grade of Fifth avenue, sixteen, or even ten feet, they would not have reared this temple with its lofty towers. There was a diversity of opinion among the City Councils, or guests, and the will is to be contested on their behalf. The property is worth over $150,000. It adjoins the Homestead property, on the Monongahela, and is very eligibly situated. S. B. Geyer, Esq., on Saturday, filed a *caveat* against the probate of the will.

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CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

CAPTAIN RAMSEY entertained sixty-two lodgers at the central station Saturday night.

IN Deputy Mayor Heisel's district, South Side, there were sixteen arrests made on Saturday night.

MRS. POLLOCK, wife of Mr. Pollock, painter, had her pocket picked of $100 in the Diamond market, Saturday.

DEPOT MASTER BUTLER having gone off pleasuring, Walter Kirkbride, the well known conductor, is officiating in his stead.

Now brothers charge sisters with incorrigibility in Allegheny, and get them sent to the House of Refuge. So treated Frank Mock his sister Mary, on Saturday.

THE corner stone of the new Catholic church in the Twenty-ninth ward, South Side, was laid yesterday by Bishop Domenec with appropriate ceremonies.

THE pocket of Mrs. Pollock was picked of $100 in the Diamond market, on Saturday morning. In the course of time we hope she may have her lost treasure.

A BOTHERSOME scull race took place Saturday evening on the Allegheny river, from the Smithfield bridge to Mechanic street bridge, between the boats of the Columbia boat club. David Lewis and J. Blair won the race.

THE "Owl Club," of the Ninth ward, leave to-day, by the Pittsburgh Valley Railroad, for Rock Point, Eddy, five miles above Freeport, where they go into camp for a few weeks. Fish and game will "suffer" during their stay.

YESTERDAY Coroner West held an inquest on the body of an infant named Edward Clooney, aged three months, who died of the croup at the corner of Grant street and First avenue. Why he it did we are unprepared to say.

A RICH STORE of current literature, including all the illustrated papers and periodicals, foreign and domestic, can always be found on the counters of the spacious establishment of J. W. Pittock & Co., No. 76 Fifth avenue, opposite the Postoffice.

FRUHM, the forger, will have his hearing this morning. Our exchanges recognize him as Harry Hudson, who has been traveling as the pretended agent of COTTON & Manning's Mustrels, and contracting bills and borrowing money in their name.

THERE was a fire discovered on the roof of a dwelling on Main street, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, about four o'clock Saturday afternoon. An alarm was sounded from box No. 63, and the engines extinguished the fire before much damage was done.

MARY CROSSLAND, from Connellsville, on Saturday night made information against a fireman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, charging him with an attempted outrage. On Sunday morning she was unwilling to swear positively to the party's identity, and he was discharged.

HOUSE TAX COLLECTORS are operating in the Twentieth ward. Mr. Daniel Mitchell, crier of the District court was called on, Friday last for nine dollars by two boys, the bill having been made out on a regular Collector's blank, and signed. Mr. Mitchell refused to pay, kept the bill, and the boys ran off.

THERE was a report at the Central station late last night that a man had been killed on the poker in old Brownstown, now Twenty-fourth ward, South Side. One of the boys who ordered the press rode over among the apple trees to find the body and privately informs us that the story is a cruel, cruel hoax.

REV. R. H. FULTON, formerly of this city, now pastor of a Pre-byterian church in Baltimore, will arrive here to-morrow, on two months' leave of absence. During his stay he will visit his old home at Brownsville. We are pleased to state his health is much improved, and that he is greatly endeared to his congregation. Mr. Fulton is a brother of Prof. Geo. F. Fulton, Principal of the Highland Public Schools.

A DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Seventy-five Thousand Dollars Burned Up in Two Hours—A Foundry and Machine Shop, Seven Dwellings and Two Stables Destroyed.

At precisely four o'clock Saturday afternoon, an alarm was struck from fire box No. 37, corner of Second avenue and Try street. In fifteen minutes the general alarm sounded, and every engine in the city was hastening to the scene of destruction. A dense volume of smoke was pouring from the pattern room of the large foundry and machine shop of Mr. John L. Lewis, late of Lewis & Rossiter, on Second avenue near Try street.

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

The fire originated in some wooden patterns in the east corner of the pattern room, on the ground floor. Between three and six o'clock in the afternoon the furnace was always in blast, and it is supposed that a spark was blown from one of the cupolas into the pattern room and ignited the dry and inflammable material there stored. Mr. Lewis does not feel inclined to suspect any one of incendiarism, and can give no other theory of the fire than the one above suggested. From the pattern room

THE FIRE SPREAD

rapidly through the foundry and filled the whole building with smoke in a few moments. Mr. Lewis and his bookkeeper were writing in the office on the first floor, and were obliged to make their escape through a window, the smoke preventing an exit by the front door.

Notwithstanding unusual exertions on the part of the Fire Department, the establishment of Mr. Lewis, and all that it contained, went to ashes in a little more than an hour. From the burning foundry the flames leaped the street and the dwelling houses, tavern and stable opposite were burned out. For a time great consternation was upon all the dwellers in the vicinity of the fire on account of the nearness of

THE GAS WORKS.

There was indeed good ground for alarm in this direction. The foundry was separated from the reeking catastrophe most imminently dangerous in the extreme. Fortunately, however, the heavy iron shutters saved it and the gas works.

By seven o'clock the steamers were sent home and the fire was mostly out. Yesterday morning about eleven o'clock some coal and coke stored in the foundry cellar began to blaze a little, but a stream from a neighboring pipe quickly extinguished it.

THE BUILDINGS.

The building occupied by John H. Lewis, roll turner, foun